UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2025

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from ______________ to ______________

Commission File Number 1-9961

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

California **(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)**	**95-3775816** **(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
6565 Headquarters Drive **Plano, Texas** **(Address of principal executive offices)**	**75024** **(Zip Code)**

(469) 486-9300
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Medium-Term Notes, Series B Stated Maturity Date January 11, 2028	TM/28	New York Stock Exchange

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer”, “accelerated filer”, “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of January 31, 2026, the number of outstanding shares of capital stock, no par value per share, of the registrant was 91,500, all of which shares were held by Toyota Financial Services International Corporation.

Reduced Disclosure Format

The registrant meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction H(1)(a) and (b) of Form 10-Q and is therefore filing this Form with the reduced disclosure format.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
FORM 10-Q
For the quarter ended December 31, 2025

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
Financing revenues:				
Operating lease	$ 1,638	$ 1,589	$ 4,883	$ 4,649
Retail	1,498	1,511	4,501	4,418
Dealer	269	268	772	807
Total financing revenues	3,405	3,368	10,156	9,874
Depreciation on operating leases	1,105	1,012	3,188	3,061
Interest expense	1,448	1,414	4,171	4,441
Net financing revenues	852	942	2,797	2,372
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	334	303	982	898
Investment and other income, net	253	111	965	722
Net financing revenues and other revenues	1,439	1,356	4,744	3,992
Expenses:				
Provision for credit losses	152	181	328	576
Operating and administrative	484	451	1,400	1,344
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	173	159	526	479
Total expenses	809	791	2,254	2,399
Income before income taxes	630	565	2,490	1,593
Provision for income taxes	151	136	594	378
Net income	$ 479	$ 429	$ 1,896	$ 1,215

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
Net income	$ 479	$ 429	$ 1,896	$ 1,215
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities [net of tax benefit (provision) of $0, $6, ($2) and $1, respectively]	1	(21)	9	(4)
Reclassification of net gains realized on available-for-sale debt securities included in investment and other income, net [net of tax benefit (provision) of $0, $0, $0 and ($1), respectively]	-	-	1	2
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1	(21)	10	(2)
Comprehensive income	$ 480	$ 408	$ 1,906	$ 1,213

Refer to the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in millions except share data)
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 6,808	$ 10,769
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,428	2,490
Investments in marketable securities	5,056	4,581
Finance receivables, net of allowance for credit losses of $1,476 and $1,644, respectively	101,192	101,749
Investments in operating leases, net	31,051	30,090
Other assets	6,342	5,615
Total assets	$ 152,877	$ 155,294
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Debt	$ 122,278	$ 127,745
Deferred income taxes	3,638	2,973
Other liabilities	7,812	7,333
Total liabilities	133,728	138,051
Commitments and contingencies (Refer to Note 9)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Capital stock, no par value (100,000 shares authorized; 91,500 issued and outstanding) at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025	915	915
Additional paid-in capital	2	2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(46)	(56)
Retained earnings	18,278	16,382
Total shareholder's equity	19,149	17,243
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$ 152,877	$ 155,294

The following table presents the assets and liabilities of our consolidated variable interest entities (Refer to Note 8).

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Finance receivables, net	$ 33,258	$ 33,958
Investments in operating leases, net	10,184	10,722
Other assets	164	167
Total assets	$ 43,606	$ 44,847
LIABILITIES		
Debt	$ 36,562	$ 37,717
Other liabilities	61	72
Total liabilities	$ 36,623	$ 37,789

Refer to the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended December 31, 2025				
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at September 30, 2025	$ 915	$ 2	$ (47)	$ 17,799	$ 18,669
Net income	-	-	-	479	479
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	1	-	1
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 915	$ 2	$ (46)	$ 18,278	$ 19,149

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025				
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 915	$ 2	$ (56)	$ 16,382	$ 17,243
Net income	-	-	-	1,896	1,896
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	10	-	10
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 915	$ 2	$ (46)	$ 18,278	$ 19,149

	Three months ended December 31, 2024				
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at September 30, 2024	$ 915	$ 2	$ (46)	$ 16,916	$ 17,787
Net income	-	-	-	429	429
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	(21)	-	(21)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 915	$ 2	$ (67)	$ 17,345	$ 18,195

	Nine months ended December 31, 2024				
	Capital stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ 915	$ 2	$ (65)	$ 16,130	$ 16,982
Net income	-	-	-	1,215	1,215
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ 915	$ 2	$ (67)	$ 17,345	$ 18,195

Refer to the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 1,896	$ 1,215
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	3,256	3,128
Recognition of deferred income and fees	(1,334)	(1,165)
Provision for credit losses	328	576
Amortization of deferred costs	759	790
Foreign currency and other adjustments to the carrying value of financial instruments, net	744	(219)
Net gains from investments in marketable securities	(287)	(45)
Net change in:		
Derivative assets	3	1
Other assets and accrued interest	(122)	(291)
Deferred income taxes	663	68
Derivative liabilities	(16)	17
Other liabilities	370	423
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,260	4,498
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments in marketable securities	(599)	(544)
Proceeds from sales of investments in marketable securities	311	312
Proceeds from maturities of investments in marketable securities	114	93
Acquisition of finance receivables	(38,329)	(40,559)
Collection of finance receivables	39,504	37,754
Net change in certain wholesale receivables	(725)	247
Acquisition of investments in operating leases	(10,854)	(13,858)
Proceeds from disposals of investments in operating leases	7,030	9,138
Long-term loans to affiliates	(1,231)	(853)
Payments on long-term loans from affiliates	671	410
Net change in financing support provided to affiliates	-	39
Other, net	(59)	(41)
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,167)	(7,862)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	25,503	34,934
Payments on debt	(32,068)	(31,818)
Net change in commercial paper and other short-term financing	333	25
Net change in financing support provided by affiliates	116	(8)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(6,116)	3,133
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents	(4,023)	(231)
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	13,259	10,821
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	$ 9,236	$ 10,590
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid, net	$ 3,907	$ 3,612
Income taxes (received) paid, net	$ (120)	$ 388

Refer to the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 1 – Interim Financial Data

Basis of Presentation

The information furnished in these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). In the opinion of management, the unaudited consolidated financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, do not necessarily indicate the results which may be expected for the full fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 ("fiscal 2026").

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Toyota Motor Credit Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 ("fiscal 2025"), which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 3, 2025. References herein to "TMCC" denote Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, and references herein to "we", "our", and "us" denote Toyota Motor Credit Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

On March 31, 2025, we adopted ASU 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280)*, *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosure* requirements. This ASU enhances disclosure requirements for reportable segments primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements or related disclosures. Refer to Note 13 - Segment Information for additional information.

Accounting Guidance Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)*, requiring more granular disclosure of the components of income taxes. This ASU is effective for us on March 31, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The guidance is only related to Income Taxes disclosure and will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40)*, requiring disclosure in the notes to the financial statements for specified information about certain costs and expenses. In January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01, clarifying the effective date of ASU 2024-03. This ASU is effective for us on March 31, 2028, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326)*, providing a practical expedient in developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets that arise from transactions accounted for under ASC 606. This ASU is effective for us on April 1, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40).* This ASU improves the operability of the guidance by removing all references to software development project stages so that guidance is neutral to different software development methods, including methods that entities may use to develop software in the future. This ASU is effective for us on April 1, 2028, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-07, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)* and *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This ASU establishes accounting requirements for contracts that meet the characteristics-based definition of a derivative and are not otherwise excluded from the Topic 815's scope. This ASU is effective for us on April 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270): Narrow-Scope Improvements*. This ASU clarifies interim disclosure requirements and the applicability of Topic 270. This ASU is effective for us on April 1, 2028. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 1 – Interim Financial Data (Continued)

Other Matters

In fiscal 2025, as it was deemed to be in the best interests of the Company and its sole shareholder, Toyota Financial Services International Corporation, the Board of Directors of TMCC approved transition of the origination and financing of new automotive finance and lease contracts under the Mazda Financial Services ("MFS") Agreement to Toyota Financial Savings Bank, an unconsolidated affiliate of TMCC (the "MFS Transition"). The MFS Transition commenced and was substantially completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2025.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 2 – Investments in Marketable Securities

Investments in marketable securities consist of debt securities and equity investments. We classify all of our debt securities as available-for-sale ("AFS"). Except when the fair value option is elected, AFS debt securities are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains or losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"), net of applicable taxes. Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis and determined using the effective interest method. Realized gains and losses from sales of AFS debt securities are determined using the specific identification method or first in first out method. Dividend income, interest income, and realized gains and losses from the sales of AFS debt securities are included in Investment and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

We elected the fair value option for certain debt securities held within one of our investment portfolios for operational ease given the size and composition of this portfolio. All debt securities within this specific portfolio are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value included in Investment and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income. AFS debt securities for which the fair value option is elected are not subject to credit loss impairment evaluation. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, we held AFS debt securities for which the fair value option was elected of $910 million and $829 million, respectively. The difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance of AFS debt securities for which the fair value option was elected was an unrealized loss of $50 million and $61 million as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

All equity investments are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value included in Investment and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Realized gains and losses from sales of equity investments are determined using the first in first out method and are included in Investment and other income, net in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Investments in marketable securities consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 918	$ 4	$ (81)	$ 841
Foreign government and agency obligations	22	1	(1)	22
Municipal debt securities	7	1	(1)	7
Corporate debt securities	475	5	(30)	450
Mortgage-backed securities:				
U.S. government agency	150	2	(3)	149
Non-agency residential	40	-	(1)	39
Non-agency commercial	50	-	(5)	45
Asset-backed securities	164	1	(2)	163
Total available-for-sale debt securities	$ 1,826	$ 14	$ (124)	$ 1,716
Equity investments				3,340
Total investments in marketable securities				$ 5,056

(Dollars in millions)

Note 2 – Investments in Marketable Securities (Continued)

	March 31, 2025			
	Amortized cost	Unrealized gains	Unrealized losses	Fair value
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 824	$ 2	$ (83)	$ 743
Foreign government and agency obligations	21	-	(1)	20
Municipal debt securities	8	1	(1)	8
Commercial paper	15	-	-	15
Corporate debt securities	488	2	(40)	450
Mortgage-backed securities:				
U.S. government agency	146	-	(5)	141
Non-agency residential	12	-	(1)	11
Non-agency commercial	50	-	(5)	45
Asset-backed securities	136	1	(3)	134
Total available-for-sale debt securities	$ 1,700	$ 6	$ (139)	$ 1,567
Equity investments				3,014
Total investments in marketable securities				$ 4,581

A portion of our equity investments are investments in funds that are privately placed and managed by an open-end investment management company (the "Trust"). If we elect to redeem shares, the Trust will normally redeem all shares for cash, but may, in unusual circumstances, redeem amounts exceeding the lesser of $250 thousand or 1 percent of the Trust's asset value by payment in kind of securities held by the respective fund during any 90-day period.

We also invest in actively traded open-end mutual funds. Redemptions are subject to normal terms and conditions as described in each fund's prospectus.

Unrealized Losses on Securities

The following table presents the aggregate fair value and unrealized losses on AFS debt securities in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	December 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
Available-for-sale debt securities:	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 111	$ -	$ 513	$ (81)	$ 624	$ (81)
Foreign government and agency obligations	2	-	5	(1)	7	(1)
Municipal debt securities	-	-	2	(1)	2	(1)
Corporate debt securities	24	(1)	245	(29)	269	(30)
Mortgage-backed securities						
U.S. government agency	6	-	37	(3)	43	(3)
Non-agency residential	-	-	7	(1)	7	(1)
Non-agency commercial	1	-	42	(5)	43	(5)
Asset-backed securities	7	-	32	(2)	39	(2)
Total available-for-sale debt securities	$ 151	$ (1)	$ 883	$ (123)	$ 1,034	$ (124)

(Dollars in millions)

Note 2 – Investments in Marketable Securities (Continued)

	March 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
Available-for-sale debt securities:	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 104	$ (1)	$ 534	$ (82)	$ 638	$ (83)
Foreign government and agency obligations	7	-	6	(1)	13	(1)
Municipal debt securities	-	-	2	(1)	2	(1)
Corporate debt securities	42	(1)	288	(39)	330	(40)
Mortgage-backed securities						
U.S. government agency	68	(1)	37	(4)	105	(5)
Non-agency residential	1	-	7	(1)	8	(1)
Non-agency commercial	3	-	41	(5)	44	(5)
Asset-backed securities	37	-	41	(3)	78	(3)
Total available-for-sale debt securities	$ 262	$ (3)	$ 956	$ (136)	$ 1,218	$ (139)

An allowance for credit losses is established when it is determined that a credit loss has occurred. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, management determined credit losses for securities in an unrealized loss position were not significant. This analysis considered a variety of factors including, but not limited to, performance indicators of the issuer, default rates, industry analyst reports, credit ratings, and other relevant information.

Gains and Losses on Securities

The following table represents gains and losses on our investments in marketable securities presented in our Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Available-for-sale debt securities:				
Unrealized (losses) gains on securities for which the fair value option was elected	$ (1)	$ (34)	$ 11	$ (7)
Realized gains (losses) on sales, net	$ 1	$ (1)	$ (4)	$ (5)
Equity investments:				
Unrealized gains (losses)	$ 30	$ (109)	$ 281	$ 75
Realized losses on sales, net	$ -	$ (2)	$ (1)	$ (18)

Contractual Maturities

The amortized cost and fair value by contractual maturities of available-for-sale debt securities are summarized in the following table. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because certain borrowers have the right to call or prepay certain obligations.

	December 31, 2025	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
Available-for-sale debt securities:		
Due within 1 year	$ 78	$ 77
Due after 1 year through 5 years	403	396
Due after 5 years through 10 years	513	512
Due after 10 years	428	335
Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities [1]	404	396
Total	$ 1,826	$ 1,716

[1] Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are shown separately from other maturity groupings as these securities have multiple maturity dates.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 3 – Finance Receivables, Net

Finance receivables, net consists of the retail loan and dealer products portfolio segments and includes deferred origination costs, deferred income, and allowance for credit losses. Finance receivables, net also includes securitized retail receivables, which represent retail receivables that have been sold for legal purposes to securitization trusts but continue to be included in our consolidated financial statements, as discussed further in Note 8 – Variable Interest Entities. Cash flows from these securitized retail receivables are available only for the repayment of debt issued by these trusts and other obligations arising from the securitization transactions. They are not available for payment of our other obligations or to satisfy claims of our other creditors.

Finance receivables, net consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Retail receivables [1]	$ 84,753	$ 87,418
Dealer financing	18,648	16,521
	103,401	103,939
Deferred origination costs	1,090	1,227
Deferred income	(1,823)	(1,773)
Allowance for credit losses		
Retail receivables	(1,350)	(1,544)
Dealer financing	(126)	(100)
Total allowance for credit losses	(1,476)	(1,644)
Finance receivables, net	$ 101,192	$ 101,749

[1] Includes gross securitized retail receivables of $33.9 billion and $34.4 billion as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

Accrued interest related to finance receivables is presented in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and was $404 million and $383 million as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 3 – Finance Receivables, Net (Continued)

Credit Quality Indicators

We are exposed to credit risk on our finance receivables. Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the failure of customers or dealers to meet the terms of their contracts with us or otherwise fail to perform as agreed.

Retail Loan Portfolio Segment

The retail loan portfolio segment consists of one class of finance receivables. While we use various credit quality metrics to develop our allowance for credit losses on the retail loan portfolio segment, we primarily utilize the aging of the individual accounts to monitor the credit quality of these finance receivables. Based on our experience, the payment status of borrowers is the strongest indicator of the credit quality of the underlying receivables. Payment status also impacts charge-offs.

Individual borrower accounts within the retail loan portfolio segment are segregated into aging categories based on the number of days past due. The aging of finance receivables is updated monthly.

The following tables present the amortized cost basis of our retail loan portfolio by origination fiscal year by credit quality indicator based on number of days past due:

	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Fiscal Year at December 31, 2025						
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 and Prior	Total
Aging of finance receivables:							
Current	$ 23,519	$ 24,401	$ 16,947	$ 9,423	$ 5,500	$ 2,009	$ 81,799
30-59 days past due	137	321	368	317	231	124	1,498
60-89 days past due	42	106	122	108	74	41	493
90 days or greater past due	20	53	54	48	33	22	230
Total	$ 23,718	$ 24,881	$ 17,491	$ 9,896	$ 5,838	$ 2,196	$ 84,020
Gross Charge-Offs	$ 9	$ 151	$ 186	$ 157	$ 84	$ 41	$ 628

	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Fiscal Year at March 31, 2025						
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020 and Prior	Total
Aging of finance receivables:							
Current	$ 32,049	$ 24,235	$ 14,395	$ 9,095	$ 4,094	$ 941	$ 84,809
30-59 days past due	198	377	384	295	147	57	1,458
60-89 days past due	57	110	112	80	41	18	418
90 days or greater past due	24	48	50	35	18	12	187
Total	$ 32,328	$ 24,770	$ 14,941	$ 9,505	$ 4,300	$ 1,028	$ 86,872
Gross Charge-Offs	$ 31	$ 254	$ 304	$ 188	$ 72	$ 38	$ 887

The amortized cost of retail loan portfolio excludes accrued interest of $323 million and $313 million at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. The preceding tables include contracts greater than 120 days past due, which are recorded at the fair value of collateral less estimated costs to sell, and contracts in bankruptcy.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 3 – Finance Receivables, Net (Continued)

Dealer Products Portfolio Segment

The dealer products portfolio segment consists of three classes of finance receivables: wholesale, real estate, and working capital (includes both working capital and revolving lines of credit). All loans outstanding for an individual dealer or dealer group, which includes affiliated entities, are aggregated and evaluated collectively by dealer or dealer group. This reflects the interconnected nature of financing provided to our individual dealer and dealer group customers, and their affiliated entities.

When assessing the credit quality of the finance receivables within the dealer products portfolio segment, we segregate the finance receivables account balances into four categories representing distinct credit quality indicators based on internal risk assessments. The internal risk assessments for finance receivables within the dealer products portfolio segment are updated quarterly.

The four credit quality indicators are:

- Performing – Account not classified as either Credit Watch, At Risk or Default;
- Credit Watch – Account designated for elevated attention;
- At Risk – Account where there is an increased likelihood that default may exist based on qualitative and quantitative factors; and
- Default – Account is not currently meeting contractual obligations or we have temporarily waived certain contractual requirements.

The following tables present the amortized cost basis of our dealer products portfolio by credit quality indicator based on internal risk assessments by origination fiscal year:

	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Fiscal Year at December 31, 2025							
	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021 and Prior	Revolving loans	Total
Wholesale								
Performing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,947	$ 6,947
Credit Watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	258
At Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	46
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Wholesale total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,294	$ 7,294
Real estate								
Performing	$ 1,908	$ 1,026	$ 492	$ 373	$ 483	$ 964	$ 421	$ 5,667
Credit Watch	39	23	19	-	7	2	-	90
At Risk	8	-	10	-	2	12	-	32
Default	4	11	42	11	24	17	-	109
Real estate total	$ 1,959	$ 1,060	$ 563	$ 384	$ 516	$ 995	$ 421	$ 5,898
Working capital								
Performing	$ 725	$ 443	$ 250	$ 140	$ 125	$ 242	$ 3,442	$ 5,367
Credit Watch	19	23	30	1	1	-	4	78
At Risk	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Default	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6
Working capital total	$ 744	$ 468	$ 280	$ 141	$ 129	$ 242	$ 3,452	$ 5,456
Total	$ 2,703	$ 1,528	$ 843	$ 525	$ 645	$ 1,237	$ 11,167	$ 18,648

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, there were no gross charge-offs in our dealer product portfolio.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 3 – Finance Receivables, Net (Continued)

	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Fiscal Year at March 31, 2025							
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020 and Prior	Revolving loans	Total
Wholesale								
Performing	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,042	$ 6,042
Credit Watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	408
At Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Wholesale total	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 6,498	$ 6,498
Real estate								
Performing	$ 1,755	$ 691	$ 485	$ 568	$ 773	$ 596	$ 92	$ 4,960
Credit Watch	55	89	8	22	2	32	-	208
At Risk	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	12
Default	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Real estate total	$ 1,814	$ 790	$ 493	$ 592	$ 775	$ 628	$ 92	$ 5,184
Working capital								
Performing	$ 775	$ 420	$ 204	$ 152	$ 105	$ 181	$ 2,789	$ 4,626
Credit Watch	50	49	14	3	-	1	92	209
At Risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Working capital total	$ 825	$ 469	$ 218	$ 155	$ 105	$ 182	$ 2,885	$ 4,839
Total	$ 2,639	$ 1,259	$ 711	$ 747	$ 880	$ 810	$ 9,475	$ 16,521

For the twelve months ended March 31, 2025, there were no gross charge-offs in our dealer product portfolio.

The amortized cost of the dealer products portfolio excludes accrued interest of $81 million and $70 million at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the amount of line-of-credit arrangements converted to term loans in each reporting period was not significant.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 3 – Finance Receivables, Net (Continued)

Past Due Finance Receivables by Class

Substantially all finance receivables do not involve recourse to the dealer in the event of customer default. Finance receivables include contracts greater than 120 days past due, which are recorded at the fair value of collateral less estimated costs to sell, and contracts in bankruptcy. Contracts for which vehicles have been repossessed are excluded. For all finance receivables, we define "past due" as any payment, including principal and interest, that is at least 30 days past the contractual due date. For any customer who is granted a payment extension under an extension program, the aging of the receivable is adjusted for the number of days of the extension granted.

The following tables present the aging of the amortized cost basis of our finance receivables by class:

	December 31, 2025						
	30 - 59 Days past due	60 - 89 Days past due	90 Days or greater past due	Total Past due	Current	Total Finance receivables	90 Days or greater past due and accruing
Retail loan	$ 1,498	$ 493	$ 230	$ 2,221	$ 81,799	$ 84,020	$ 144
Wholesale	-	-	-	-	7,294	7,294	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-	5,898	5,898	-
Working capital	-	-	-	-	5,456	5,456	-
Total	$ 1,498	$ 493	$ 230	$ 2,221	$ 100,447	$ 102,668	$ 144

	March 31, 2025						
	30 - 59 Days past due	60 - 89 Days past due	90 Days or greater past due	Total Past due	Current	Total Finance receivables	90 Days or greater past due and accruing
Retail loan	$ 1,458	$ 418	$ 187	$ 2,063	$ 84,809	$ 86,872	$ 110
Wholesale	-	-	-	-	6,498	6,498	-
Real estate	-	-	-	-	5,184	5,184	-
Working capital	-	-	-	-	4,839	4,839	-
Total	$ 1,458	$ 418	$ 187	$ 2,063	$ 101,330	$ 103,393	$ 110

Loan Modifications

Under certain circumstances, we may agree to modify the terms of an existing loan with a borrower for various reasons, including a borrower experiencing financial difficulties. We evaluate all loan modifications, which generally represent a continuation of the existing loan and not a new loan. For borrowers experiencing financial difficulties within the retail loan portfolio segment, we may provide contract term extensions. For borrowers experiencing financial difficulties within the dealer product portfolio segment, we may provide contract term extensions, interest rate adjustments, waivers of loan covenants, or any combination of the three. The effect of these modifications is already included in the allowance for credit losses because our estimated allowance represents currently expected credit losses.

The amortized cost at December 31, 2025 and 2024 of the loans modified during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were not significant. The unpaid principal balances, net of recoveries, of loans charged off during the reporting period that were modified within 12 months preceding default were not significant for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 4 – Allowance for Credit Losses

The following tables provide information related to our allowance for credit losses for finance receivables and certain off-balance sheet lending commitments by portfolio segment:

	Three months ended December 31, 2025		
	Retail loan	Dealer products	Total
Beginning balance, October 1, 2025	$ 1,387	$ 185	$ 1,572
Charge-offs	(235)	-	(235)
Recoveries	34	-	34
Provision for credit losses	164	(12)	152
Ending balance, December 31, 2025 [1]	$ 1,350	$ 173	$ 1,523

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025		
	Retail loan	Dealer products	Total
Beginning balance, April 1, 2025	$ 1,544	$ 160	$ 1,704
Charge-offs	(628)	-	(628)
Recoveries	119	-	119
Provision for credit losses	315	13	328
Ending balance, December 31, 2025 [1]	$ 1,350	$ 173	$ 1,523

[1] Ending balance includes $47 million of allowance for credit losses recorded in Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet which is related to off-balance sheet lending commitments in the dealer products portfolio.

	Three months ended December 31, 2024		
	Retail loan	Dealer products	Total
Beginning balance, October 1, 2024	$ 1,563	$ 146	$ 1,709
Charge-offs	(231)	-	(231)
Recoveries	37	-	37
Provision for credit losses	199	(18)	181
Ending balance, December 31, 2024 [1]	$ 1,568	$ 128	$ 1,696

	Nine months ended December 31, 2024		
	Retail loan	Dealer products	Total
Beginning balance, April 1, 2024	$ 1,549	$ 135	$ 1,684
Charge-offs	(666)	-	(666)
Recoveries	102	-	102
Provision for credit losses	583	(7)	576
Ending balance, December 31, 2024 [1]	$ 1,568	$ 128	$ 1,696

[1] Ending balance includes $50 million of allowance for credit losses recorded in Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet which is related to off-balance sheet lending commitments in the dealer products portfolio.

Note 4 – Allowance for Credit Losses (Continued)

We have elected to exclude accrued interest from the measurement of expected credit losses as we apply policies and procedures that result in the timely write-offs of accrued interest. Accrued interest is written off within allowance for credit losses at the earlier of when an account is deemed to be uncollectible or when an account is greater than 120 days past due.

Finance receivables for the dealer products portfolio segment as of December 31, 2025, includes $1.4 billion in finance receivables that are guaranteed by Toyota Motor North America, Inc. ("TMNA"), and $249 million in finance receivables that are guaranteed by third-party private Toyota distributors. Finance receivables for the dealer products portfolio segment as of December 31, 2024, includes $1.3 billion in finance receivables that are guaranteed by TMNA, and $263 million in finance receivables that are guaranteed by third-party private Toyota distributors. These finance receivables are related to certain Toyota and Lexus dealers and other third parties to whom we provided financing at the request of TMNA and third-party private Toyota distributors.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 5 – Investments in Operating Leases, Net

Investments in operating leases, net consists of vehicle lease contracts acquired from dealers, and includes deferred origination fees and costs, deferred income, investment tax credits, and accumulated depreciation. Non-cash investing activities related to investment tax credits on investments in operating leases for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $168 million and $393 million, respectively. Securitized investments in operating leases represent beneficial interests in a pool of certain vehicle leases that have been sold for legal purposes to securitization trusts but continue to be included in our consolidated financial statements as discussed further in Note 8 - Variable Interest Entities. Cash flows from these securitized investments in operating leases are available only for the repayment of debt issued by these trusts and other obligations arising from the securitization transactions. They are not available for payment of our other obligations or to satisfy claims of our other creditors.

Investments in operating leases, net consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Investments in operating leases [1]	$ 37,739	$ 36,523
Deferred income	(774)	(955)
Accumulated depreciation	(5,914)	(5,478)
Investments in operating leases, net	$ 31,051	$ 30,090

[1] Includes gross securitized investments in operating leases of $12.9 billion and $13.6 billion as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

Note 6 – Derivatives, Hedging Activities and Interest Expense

Derivative Instruments

Our liabilities consist mainly of fixed and variable rate debt, denominated in U.S. dollars and various other currencies, which we issue in the global capital markets, while our assets consist primarily of U.S. dollar denominated, fixed rate receivables. We enter into interest rate swaps, and foreign currency swaps to economically hedge the interest rate and foreign currency risks that result from the different characteristics of our assets and liabilities. Our use of derivative transactions is intended to reduce long-term fluctuations in the fair value of assets and liabilities caused by market movements. All of our derivatives are categorized as not designated for hedge accounting, and all of our derivative activities are authorized and monitored by our management and our Asset-Liability Committee which provides a framework for financial controls and governance to manage market risk.

All derivative instruments are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value, taking into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements that allow us to net settle asset and liability positions and offset cash collateral with the same counterparty on a net basis. Changes in the fair value of our derivative instruments are recorded in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. The derivative instruments are included as a component of Other assets or Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Offsetting of Derivatives

Accounting guidance permits the net presentation on our Consolidated Balance Sheets of derivative receivables and derivative payables with the same counterparty and the related cash collateral when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists, or when the derivative receivables and derivative payables meet all the conditions for the right of setoff to exist. When we meet this condition, we elect to present such balances on a net basis.

Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Derivatives

Our International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreements are our master netting agreements which permit multiple transactions to be cancelled and settled with a single net balance paid to either party for our OTC derivatives. The master netting agreements also contain reciprocal collateral agreements which require the transfer of cash collateral to the party in a net asset position across all transactions. Our collateral agreements with substantially all our counterparties include a zero threshold, full collateralization arrangement. Although we have daily valuation and collateral exchange arrangements with all of our counterparties, due to the time required to move collateral, there may be a delay of up to one day between the exchange of collateral and the valuation of our derivatives. We would not be required to post additional collateral to the counterparties with whom we were in a net liability position at December 31, 2025, if our credit ratings were to decline, since we fully collateralize without regard to credit ratings with these counterparties. In addition, as our collateral agreements include legal right of offset provisions, collateral amounts are netted against derivative assets or derivative liabilities, and the net amount is included in Other assets or Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Centrally Cleared Derivatives

For our centrally cleared derivatives, variation margin payments are legally characterized as settlement payments and accounted for with corresponding derivative positions as one unit of account as opposed to collateral. Initial margin payments are separately recorded in Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We perform valuation and margin exchange on a daily basis. Similar to the OTC swaps, there may be a delay of up to one day between the exchange of margin payments and the valuation of our derivatives.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 6 – Derivatives, Hedging Activities and Interest Expense (Continued)

Derivative Activity Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements

The following tables show the financial statement line item and amount of our derivative assets and liabilities that are reported on our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	December 31, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
Other assets:				
Interest rate swaps	$ 33,163	$ 155	$ 41,880	$ 363
Foreign currency swaps	5,406	443	3,497	132
Total	$ 38,569	$ 598	$ 45,377	$ 495
Counterparty netting		(187)		(207)
Collateral held		(368)		(242)
Carrying value of derivative contracts – Other assets		$ 43		$ 46
Other liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	$ 65,014	$ 33	$ 64,440	$ 31
Foreign currency swaps	5,680	320	7,026	717
Total	$ 70,694	$ 353	$ 71,466	$ 748
Counterparty netting		(187)		(207)
Collateral posted		(155)		(514)
Carrying value of derivative contracts – Other liabilities		$ 11		$ 27

We held excess collateral and variation margin of $7 million and $4 million as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively, which we did not use to offset derivative assets and was recorded in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We posted initial margin, excess collateral, and variation margin of $266 million and $288 million as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively, which we did not use to offset derivative liabilities and was recorded in Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table summarizes the components of interest expense, including the location and amount of gains and losses on derivative instruments and related hedged items, as reported in our Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest expense on debt	$ 1,345	$ 1,454	$ 4,110	$ 4,282
Interest expense (income) on derivatives	80	51	194	(46)
Interest expense on debt and derivatives	1,425	1,505	4,304	4,236
Losses (gains) on debt denominated in foreign currencies	27	(775)	651	(382)
(Gains) losses on foreign currency swaps	(5)	798	(728)	201
Losses (gains) on U.S. dollar interest rate swaps	1	(114)	(56)	386
Total interest expense	$ 1,448	$ 1,414	$ 4,171	$ 4,441

Interest expense on debt and derivatives represents net interest settlements and changes in accruals. Gains and losses on derivatives and debt denominated in foreign currencies exclude net interest settlements and changes in accruals. Cash flows associated with derivatives are reported in Net cash provided by operating activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 7 – Debt and Credit Facilities

Debt and the related weighted average contractual interest rates are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2025			March 31, 2025		
	Face value	Carrying value	Weighted average contractual interest rates	Face value	Carrying value	Weighted average contractual interest rates
Unsecured notes and loans payable	$ 86,164	$ 85,716	3.94%	$ 90,496	$ 90,028	4.08%
Secured notes and loans payable	36,614	36,562	4.38%	37,765	37,717	4.53%
Total debt	$ 122,778	$ 122,278	4.08%	$ 128,261	$ 127,745	4.21%

The carrying value of our debt includes unamortized premiums, discounts, debt issuance costs and the effects of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Weighted average contractual interest rates approximate the effective interest rates and certain debt is callable at par value.

Unsecured Notes and Loans Payable

Our unsecured notes and loans payable consist of commercial paper and fixed and variable rate debt. Short-term funding needs are met through the issuance of commercial paper in the U.S. Amount outstanding under our commercial paper programs was $17.8 billion and $17.3 billion as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

Upon issuance of fixed rate debt, we generally elect to enter into pay-float swaps to convert fixed rate payments on debt to floating rate payments. Certain unsecured notes and loans payable are denominated in various foreign currencies. The debt is translated into U.S. dollars using the applicable exchange rate at the transaction date and retranslated at each balance sheet date using the exchange rate in effect at that date. Concurrent with the issuance of these foreign currency unsecured notes and loans payable, we enter into currency swaps in the same notional amount to convert non-U.S. currency payments to U.S. dollar denominated payments. Gains and losses related to foreign currency transactions are included in Interest expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Certain of our unsecured notes and loans payable contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. We are currently in compliance with these covenants and conditions.

Secured Notes and Loans Payable

Our secured notes and loans payable are denominated in U.S. dollars and consist of both fixed and variable rate debt. Secured notes and loans payable are issued using on-balance sheet securitization trusts, as further discussed in Note 8 – Variable Interest Entities. These notes are repayable only from collections on the underlying securitized retail finance receivables and the beneficial interests in investments in operating leases and from related credit enhancements. Some of our secured notes are backed by a revolving pool of finance receivables and cash collateral, with the ability to repay the notes in full after the revolving period ends, after which an amortization period begins.

Note 7 – Debt and Credit Facilities (Continued)

Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit

For additional liquidity purposes, we maintain credit facilities, which may be used for general corporate purposes, as described below:

364-Day Credit Agreement, Three-Year Credit Agreement and Five-Year Credit Agreement

TMCC, Toyota Credit de Puerto Rico Corp. ("TCPR"), a wholly owned subsidiary, and other Toyota affiliates are party to a $5.0 billion 364-day syndicated bank credit facility, a $5.0 billion three-year syndicated bank credit facility, and a $5.0 billion five-year syndicated bank credit facility, expiring in fiscal years ending March 31, 2027, 2029, and 2031, respectively.

The ability to make draws is subject to covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. These agreements were not drawn upon and had no outstanding balances as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. We are currently in compliance with the covenants and conditions of the credit agreements described above.

Committed Revolving Asset-backed Facility

We are party to a 364-day revolving securitization facility with certain bank-sponsored asset-backed conduits and other financial institutions expiring in fiscal year ending March 31, 2027. Under the terms and subject to the conditions of this facility, the committed lenders under the facility have committed to make advances up to a facility limit of $9.0 billion backed by eligible retail finance receivables transferred by us to a special-purpose entity acting as borrower. We utilized $3.7 billion and $5.8 billion of this facility as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

Other Unsecured Credit Agreements

TMCC is party to additional unsecured credit facilities with various banks. As of December 31, 2025, TMCC had committed bank credit facilities totaling $4.1 billion, of which $485 million, $1.5 billion, $410 million, $1.5 billion, and $200 million mature in fiscal years ending March 31, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, and 2031, respectively.

These credit agreements contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. These credit facilities were not drawn upon and had no outstanding balances as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. We are currently in compliance with the covenants and conditions of the credit agreements described above.

TMCC is party to a $5.0 billion three-year revolving credit facility with Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. expiring in fiscal year ending March 31, 2028. This credit facility was not drawn upon and had no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

From time to time, we may borrow from affiliates based upon a number of business factors such as funds availability, cash flow timing, relative cost of funds, and market access capabilities. Amounts borrowed from affiliates are recorded in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 8 – Variable Interest Entities

We use one or more special purpose entities that are considered Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") to issue asset-backed securities to third-party bank-sponsored asset-backed securitization vehicles and to investors in securitization transactions. The securities issued by these VIEs are backed by the cash flows related to retail finance receivables and beneficial interests in investments in operating leases ("Securitized Assets"). We hold variable interests in the VIEs that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. We determined that we are the primary beneficiary of the securitization trusts because (i) our servicing responsibilities for the Securitized Assets give us the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the performance of the VIEs, and (ii) our variable interests in the VIEs give us the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive residual returns that could potentially be significant.

The following tables show the assets and liabilities related to our VIE securitization transactions that are included on our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	December 31, 2025				
		VIE Assets		VIE Liabilities	
	Restricted cash and cash equivalents	Net securitized assets	Other assets	Debt	Other liabilities
Retail finance receivables	$ 1,932	$ 33,258	$ 149	$ 29,638	$ 52
Investments in operating leases	496	10,184	15	6,924	9
Total	$ 2,428	$ 43,442	$ 164	$ 36,562	$ 61

	March 31, 2025				
		VIE Assets		VIE Liabilities	
	Restricted cash and cash equivalents	Net securitized assets	Other assets	Debt	Other liabilities
Retail finance receivables	$ 1,853	$ 33,958	$ 152	$ 30,448	$ 62
Investments in operating leases	637	10,722	15	7,269	10
Total	$ 2,490	$ 44,680	$ 167	$ 37,717	$ 72

Restricted cash and cash equivalents shown in the preceding tables represent collections from the underlying Net securitized assets and certain reserve deposits held by TMCC for the VIEs and is included as part of Restricted cash and cash equivalents on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Net securitized assets shown in the preceding tables are presented net of deferred fees and costs, deferred income, accumulated depreciation and allowance for credit losses. Other assets represent accrued interests related to securitized retail finance receivables and used vehicles held-for-sale that were repossessed by or returned to TMCC for the benefit of the VIEs. The related debt of these consolidated VIEs is presented net of $1.6 billion of securities retained by TMCC as of both December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. Other liabilities represent accrued interest on the debt of the consolidated VIEs.

The assets of the VIEs and the restricted cash and cash equivalents held by TMCC serve as the sole source of repayment for the asset-backed securities issued by these entities. Investors in the notes issued by the VIEs do not have recourse to us or our other assets, with the exception of customary representation and warranty repurchase provisions and indemnities.

As the primary beneficiary of these entities, we are exposed to credit, residual value, interest rate, and prepayment risk from the Securitized Assets in the VIEs. However, our exposure to these risks did not change as a result of the transfer of the assets to the VIEs. We may also be exposed to interest rate risk arising from the secured notes issued by the VIEs.

In addition, we entered into interest rate swaps with certain special purpose entities that issue variable rate debt. Under the terms of these swaps, the special purpose entities are obligated to pay TMCC a fixed rate of interest on certain payment dates in exchange for receiving a floating rate of interest on notional amounts equal to the outstanding balance of the secured debt. This arrangement enables the special purpose entities to mitigate the interest rate risk inherent in issuing variable rate debt that is secured by fixed rate Securitized Assets.

Note 8 – Variable Interest Entities (Continued)

The transfers of the Securitized Assets to the special purpose entities in our securitizations are considered to be sales for legal purposes. However, the Securitized Assets and the related debt remain on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We recognize financing revenue on the Securitized Assets and interest expense on the secured debt issued by the special purpose entities. We also maintain an allowance for credit losses on the securitized retail finance receivables using a methodology consistent with that used for our non-securitized asset portfolio. The interest rate swaps between TMCC and the special purpose entities are considered intercompany transactions and therefore are eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Amounts due from non-consolidated variable interest entities at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 and revenues earned from non-consolidated variable interest entities for three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were not significant.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments and Guarantees

We have entered into certain commitments and guarantees for which the maximum unfunded amounts are summarized in the table below:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Commitments:		
Credit facilities commitments with dealers	$ 3,379	$ 3,643
Commitments under operating lease agreements	262	228
Total commitments	3,641	3,871
Guarantees of affiliate pollution control and solid waste disposal bonds	100	100
Total commitments and guarantees	$ 3,741	$ 3,971

Wholesale financing is not considered to be a contractual commitment as the arrangements are not binding arrangements under which TMCC is required to perform.

Commitments

We provide fixed and variable rate working capital loans, revolving lines of credit, and real estate financing to dealers and various multi-franchise organizations referred to as dealer groups for facilities construction and refurbishment, working capital requirements, real estate purchases, business acquisitions and other general business purposes. These loans are typically secured with liens on real estate, vehicle inventory, and/or other dealership assets, as appropriate, and may be guaranteed by individual or corporate guarantees of affiliated dealers, dealer groups, or dealer principals. Although the loans are typically collateralized or guaranteed, the value of the underlying collateral or guarantees may not be sufficient to cover our exposure under such agreements. Our pricing reflects market conditions, the competitive environment, the level of support dealers provide our retail, lease and voluntary protection business and the creditworthiness of each dealer. Amounts drawn under these facilities are reviewed for collectability on a quarterly basis, in conjunction with our evaluation of the allowance for credit losses. In addition to the total commitments and guarantees in the preceding table, we have also extended credit facilities to affiliates as described in Note 12 – Related Party Transactions in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K.

Lease Commitments

Our operating lease portfolio consists of real estate leases. We have a lease agreement through August 2032 with TMNA for our headquarters facility in Plano, Texas. Commitments under operating lease agreements in the preceding table include $49 million and $54 million for facilities leases with affiliates at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

Lease terms may contain renewal and extension options or early termination features. Generally, these options do not impact the lease term because TMCC is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the options. These lease agreements do not impose restrictions on our ability to pay dividends, engage in debt or equity financing transactions or enter into further lease agreements, nor do they have residual value guarantees. We exclude from our Consolidated Balance Sheets, leases with a term equal to one year or less and do not separate non-lease components from our real estate leases. Total operating lease expense, including payments to affiliates, for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025 were not significant.

Operating lease liabilities and right-of-use ("ROU") assets are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term. As the interest rate implicit in the lease contract is typically not readily determinable, we utilize our incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date for the duration of the lease term. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, operating lease liabilities and ROU assets related to our operating lease agreements for which we are the lessee were not significant.

Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Guarantees and Other Contingencies

TMCC has guaranteed bond obligations totaling $100 million in principal that were issued by Putnam County, West Virginia and Gibson County, Indiana to finance the construction of pollution control facilities at manufacturing plants of certain TMCC affiliates. The bonds mature in the following fiscal years ending March 31: 2028 - $20 million; 2029 - $50 million; 2030 - $10 million; 2031 - $10 million; and 2032 - $10 million. TMCC would be required to perform under the guarantees in the event of non-payment on the bonds and other related obligations. TMCC is entitled to reimbursement by the applicable affiliates for any amounts paid. TMCC receives a nominal annual fee for guaranteeing such payments. TMCC has not been required to perform under any of these affiliate bond guarantees as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

Indemnification

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into agreements containing indemnification provisions standard in the industry related to several types of transactions, including, but not limited to, debt funding, derivatives, securitization transactions, and our vendor, supplier and service agreements. Performance under these indemnities would generally occur upon a breach of the representations, warranties, covenants or other commitments made or given in the agreement, or as a result of a third-party claim. In addition, we have agreed in certain debt and derivative issuances, and subject to certain exceptions, to gross-up payments due to third parties in the event that withholding tax is imposed on such payments. In addition, certain of our funding arrangements may require us to pay lenders for increased costs due to certain changes in laws or regulations. Due to the difficulty in predicting events which could cause a breach of the indemnification provisions or trigger a gross-up or other payment obligation, we are not able to estimate our maximum exposure to future payments that could result from claims made under such provisions. We have not made any material payments in the past as a result of these provisions, and as of December 31, 2025, we determined that it is not probable that we will be required to make any material payments in the future. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, no amounts have been recorded under these indemnification provisions.

Litigation and Governmental Proceedings

Various legal actions, governmental proceedings and other claims are pending or may be instituted or asserted in the future against us with respect to matters arising in the ordinary course of business. Certain of these actions are or purport to be class action suits, seeking sizeable damages and/or changes in our business operations, policies and practices. Certain of these actions are similar to suits that have been filed against other financial institutions and captive finance companies. In addition, we are subject to governmental and regulatory examinations, information-gathering requests, and investigations from time to time at the state and federal levels. It is inherently difficult to predict the course of such legal actions and governmental inquiries.

We perform periodic reviews of pending claims and actions to determine the probability of adverse verdicts and resulting amounts of liability. We establish accruals for legal claims when payments associated with the claims become probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. When we are able, we also determine estimates of reasonable possibility of loss or range of loss, whether in excess of any related accrued liability or where there is no accrued liability. Given the inherent uncertainty associated with legal matters, the actual costs of resolving legal claims and associated costs of defense may be substantially higher or lower than the amounts for which accruals have been established. Based on available information and established accruals, we do not believe it is reasonably probable that the results of these proceedings, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations as of December 31, 2025.

Note 10 – Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes was $151 million and $594 million for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively, compared to $136 million and $378 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. Our effective tax rate was 24 percent for both the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, as well as for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The change in the provision for income taxes for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to the change in income before income taxes.

In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("the Act") was signed into law. The Act permanently restores 100 percent bonus depreciation for property acquired and placed in-service after January 19, 2025, reestablishes and makes permanent current deductibility of domestic research and experimental expenditures incurred in tax years beginning after December 31, 2024, and modifies clean energy corporate tax provisions, including the termination of the qualified commercial clean vehicle credit for vehicles acquired after September 30, 2025, among other changes. The legislation has been incorporated into our fiscal 2026 tax positions and did not have a material impact on our income tax expense for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, and we do not expect it to materially change our effective income tax rate for fiscal 2026.

Tax-related Contingencies

As of December 31, 2025, we remain under IRS examination for fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2026.

We periodically review our uncertain tax positions. Our assessment is based on many factors including any ongoing IRS audits. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, our assessment did not result in a material change in unrecognized tax benefits.

Our deferred tax assets include the cumulative federal and state net operating loss carry forwards, deferred deduction of allowance for credit losses and residual value loss estimates, mark-to-market adjustment of derivatives, and other deferred costs. The total deferred tax liability, net of these deferred tax assets, was $3.6 billion and $3.0 billion at December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Although realization of the deferred tax assets is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable could be reduced if management's estimates change.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 11 – Related Party Transactions

In April 2025, TMCC renewed a three-year revolving credit agreement with Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. ("TMS"), pursuant to which TMCC is entitled to borrow a maximum amount of $5 billion.

Except for the transaction noted above, there were no material changes to our related party agreements or relationships as described in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K. The tables below show the financial statement line items and amounts included in our Consolidated Statements of Income and on our Consolidated Balance Sheets under various related party agreements or relationships:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net financing revenues:				
Manufacturer's subvention and other revenues	$ 294	$ 252	$ 850	$ 716
Depreciation on operating leases	$ (3)	$ 3	$ 7	$ 24
Interest expense:				
Credit support fees, interest and other expenses	$ 28	$ 29	$ 82	$ 86
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums:				
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	$ 44	$ 48	$ 150	$ 131
Investment and other income, net:				
Interest and other income (loss), net	$ 40	$ (3)	$ 144	$ 45
Expenses:				
Operating and administrative	$ 30	$ 26	$ 93	$ 78

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Assets:		
Investments in marketable securities		
Commercial paper	$ -	$ 15
Finance receivables, net		
Accounts receivable	$ 69	$ 73
Deferred retail subvention income	$ (1,404)	$ (1,170)
Investments in operating leases, net		
Investments in operating leases, net	$ (133)	$ (100)
Deferred lease subvention income	$ (507)	$ (500)
Other assets		
Notes receivable	$ 3,233	$ 2,651
Other receivables, net	$ 89	$ 96
Liabilities:		
Other liabilities		
Unearned voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	$ 487	$ 486
Other payables, net	$ 811	$ 831
Notes payable	$ 131	$ 15

Note 11 – Related Party Transactions (Continued)

TMCC receives subvention payments from TMNA which result in a gross monthly subvention receivable. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the subvention receivable from TMNA was $178 million and $106 million, respectively. We have a master netting agreement with TMNA which allows us to net settle payments for shared services and subvention transactions. Under this agreement, as of both December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, we had a net amount payable to TMNA which is recorded in Other payables, net in Other liabilities.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 12 – Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following tables summarize our financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy except for certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient and are excluded from the leveling information provided in the tables below. Fair value amounts presented below are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the amounts presented on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	December 31, 2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty netting & collateral	Fair value
Investments in marketable securities:					
Available-for-sale debt securities:					
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 839	$ 2	$ -	$ -	$ 841
Foreign government and agency obligations	-	22	-	-	22
Municipal debt securities	-	7	-	-	7
Corporate debt securities	-	450	-	-	450
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agency	-	149	-	-	149
Non-agency residential	-	28	11	-	39
Non-agency commercial	-	37	8	-	45
Asset-backed securities	-	93	70	-	163
Available-for-sale debt securities total	839	788	89	-	1,716
Equity investments:					
Fixed income mutual funds:					
Fixed income mutual funds measured at net asset value [1]					1,108
Total return bond funds	813	-	-	-	813
Equity mutual funds	1,419	-	-	-	1,419
Equity investments total	2,232	-	-	-	3,340
Investments in marketable securities total	3,071	788	89	-	5,056
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate swaps	-	155	-	-	155
Foreign currency swaps	-	443	-	-	443
Counterparty netting and collateral	-	-	-	(555)	(555)
Derivative assets total	-	598	-	(555)	43
Assets at fair value	3,071	1,386	89	(555)	5,099
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest rate swaps	-	(33)	-	-	(33)
Foreign currency swaps	-	(320)	-	-	(320)
Counterparty netting and collateral	-	-	-	342	342
Liabilities at fair value	-	(353)	-	342	(11)
Net assets at fair value	$ 3,071	$ 1,033	$ 89	$ (213)	$ 5,088

[1] Measured at net asset value and therefore excluded from leveling.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 12 – Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

	March 31, 2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Counterparty netting & collateral	Fair value
Investments in marketable securities:					
Available-for-sale debt securities:					
U.S. government and agency obligations	$ 724	$ 19	$ -	$ -	$ 743
Foreign government and agency obligations	-	20	-	-	20
Municipal debt securities	-	8	-	-	8
Commercial paper	-	15	-	-	15
Corporate debt securities	-	450	-	-	450
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agency	-	141	-	-	141
Non-agency residential	-	9	2	-	11
Non-agency commercial	-	44	1	-	45
Asset-backed securities	-	65	69	-	134
Available-for-sale debt securities total	724	771	72	-	1,567
Equity investments:					
Fixed income mutual funds:					
Fixed income mutual funds measured at net asset value [1]					1,096
Total return bond funds	771	-	-	-	771
Equity mutual funds	1,147	-	-	-	1,147
Equity investments total	1,918	-	-	-	3,014
Investments in marketable securities total	2,642	771	72	-	4,581
Derivative assets:					
Interest rate swaps	-	363	-	-	363
Foreign currency swaps	-	132	-	-	132
Counterparty netting and collateral	-	-	-	(449)	(449)
Derivative assets total	-	495	-	(449)	46
Assets at fair value	2,642	1,266	72	(449)	4,627
Derivative liabilities:					
Interest rate swaps	-	(31)	-	-	(31)
Foreign currency swaps	-	(717)	-	-	(717)
Counterparty netting and collateral	-	-	-	721	721
Liabilities at fair value	-	(748)	-	721	(27)
Net assets at fair value	$ 2,642	$ 518	$ 72	$ 272	$ 4,600

[1] Measured at net asset value and therefore excluded from leveling.

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The Level 3 financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value which are subject to recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurement, and the corresponding activity and change in the fair value measurements of these assets and liabilities, were not significant to our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, or Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

Nonrecurring fair value measurements include Level 3 net finance receivables that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but are subject to fair value adjustments utilizing the fair value of the underlying collateral when there is evidence of impairment. We did not have any significant nonrecurring fair value items as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

(Dollars in millions)

Note 12 – Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The following tables provide information about assets and liabilities not carried at fair value on a recurring basis on our Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	December 31, 2025				
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
Finance receivables					
Retail loan	$ 82,985	$ -	$ -	$ 85,791	$ 85,791
Wholesale	7,312	-	-	7,332	7,332
Real estate	5,865	-	-	5,980	5,980
Working capital	5,354	-	-	5,392	5,392
Financial liabilities					
Unsecured notes and loans payable	$ 85,716	$ -	$ 85,550	$ -	$ 85,550
Secured notes and loans payable	36,562	-	36,806	-	36,806

	March 31, 2025				
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
Finance receivables					
Retail loan	$ 85,633	$ -	$ -	$ 87,910	$ 87,910
Wholesale	6,512	-	-	6,538	6,538
Real estate	5,160	-	-	5,215	5,215
Working capital	4,745	-	-	4,727	4,727
Financial liabilities					
Unsecured notes and loans payable	$ 90,028	$ -	$ 89,196	$ -	$ 89,196
Secured notes and loans payable	37,717	-	37,755	-	37,755

Accrued interest related to finance receivables is in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets; however, TMCC measures the fair value of each class of finance receivables using scheduled principal and interest payments. Therefore, accrued interest has been included in the carrying value of each class of finance receivables in the preceding tables, along with the finance receivables, deferred origination costs, deferred income, and allowance for credit losses.

Finance receivables in the preceding tables exclude related party transactions which are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. The preceding tables also exclude related party notes receivables and notes payables recorded in Other assets and Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets which are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 11 - Related Party Transaction for additional information.

For Cash and cash equivalents and Restricted cash and cash equivalents on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, the fair value approximates the carrying value and these instruments are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in millions)
(Unaudited)

Note 13 – Segment Information

Our chief operating decision maker, the President and Chief Executive Officer, evaluates segment operating results through Income before income taxes. In assessing segment results and determining the allocations of resources, factors such as operating trends, period-over-period analytical comparisons, and budget-to-actual variances are considered.

Financial information for our reportable operating segments, which includes allocated corporate expenses, is summarized as follows:

	Three months ended December 31, 2025			
	Finance operations	Voluntary protection operations	Intercompany eliminations	Total
Total financing revenues	$ 3,405	$ -	$ -	$ 3,405
Depreciation on operating leases	1,105	-	-	1,105
Interest expense	1,457	-	(9)	1,448
Net financing revenues	843	-	9	852
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	-	334	-	334
Investment and other income, net	152	110	(9)	253
Net financing and other revenues	995	444	-	1,439
Expenses:				
Provision for credit losses	152	-	-	152
Operating and administrative	364	120	-	484
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	-	173	-	173
Total expenses	516	293	-	809
Income before income taxes	479	151	-	630
Provision for income taxes	116	35	-	151
Net income	$ 363	$ 116	$ -	$ 479

	Nine months ended December 31, 2025			
	Finance operations	Voluntary protection operations	Intercompany eliminations	Total
Total financing revenues	$ 10,156	$ -	$ -	$ 10,156
Depreciation on operating leases	3,188	-	-	3,188
Interest expense	4,197	-	(26)	4,171
Net financing revenues	2,771	-	26	2,797
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	-	982	-	982
Investment and other income, net	494	497	(26)	965
Net financing and other revenues	3,265	1,479	-	4,744
Expenses:				
Provision for credit losses	328	-	-	328
Operating and administrative	1,046	354	-	1,400
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	-	526	-	526
Total expenses	1,374	880	-	2,254
Income before income taxes	1,891	599	-	2,490
Provision for income taxes	455	139	-	594
Net income	$ 1,436	$ 460	$ -	$ 1,896
Total assets at December 31, 2025	$ 144,720	$ 9,211	$ (1,054)	$ 152,877

(Dollars in millions)

Note 13 – Segment Information (Continued)

	Three months ended December 31, 2024			
	Finance operations	Voluntary protection operations	Intercompany eliminations	Total
Total financing revenues	$ 3,368	$ -	$ -	$ 3,368
Depreciation on operating leases	1,012	-	-	1,012
Interest expense	1,414	-	-	1,414
Net financing revenues	942	-	-	942
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	-	303	-	303
Investment and other income (loss), net	183	(72)	-	111
Net financing and other revenues	1,125	231	-	1,356
Expenses:				
Provision for credit losses	181	-	-	181
Operating and administrative	335	116	-	451
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	-	159	-	159
Total expenses	516	275	-	791
Income (loss) before income taxes	609	(44)	-	565
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	147	(11)	-	136
Net income (loss)	$ 462	$ (33)	$ -	$ 429

	Nine months ended December 31, 2024			
	Finance operations	Voluntary protection operations	Intercompany eliminations	Total
Total financing revenues	$ 9,874	$ -	$ -	$ 9,874
Depreciation on operating leases	3,061	-	-	3,061
Interest expense	4,441	-	-	4,441
Net financing revenues	2,372	-	-	2,372
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	-	898	-	898
Investment and other income, net	485	237	-	722
Net financing and other revenues	2,857	1,135	-	3,992
Expenses:				
Provision for credit losses	576	-	-	576
Operating and administrative	994	350	-	1,344
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	-	479	-	479
Total expenses	1,570	829	-	2,399
Income before income taxes	1,287	306	-	1,593
Provision for income taxes	308	70	-	378
Net income	$ 979	$ 236	$ -	$ 1,215
Total assets at December 31, 2024	$ 146,113	$ 8,030	$ (86)	$ 154,057

Note 13 – Segment Information (Continued)

Voluntary protection operations – Contract revenues

For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, approximately 87 percent and 86 percent, respectively, of voluntary protection contract revenues in the Voluntary protection operations segment were accounted for under the guidance for revenue from contracts with customers.

The Voluntary protection operations segment defers contractually determined incentives paid to dealers as contract costs for selling voluntary protection products. These costs are recorded in Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and are amortized to Operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income using a methodology consistent with the recognition of revenue. The amount of capitalized dealer incentives and the related amortization was not significant to our consolidated financial statements as of and for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

We had $3.4 billion and $3.1 billion of unearned voluntary protection contract revenues from contracts with customers included in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively. We recognized $215 million and $730 million of the unearned amounts in voluntary protection contract revenues in our Consolidated Statements of Income during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively, compared to $239 million and $705 million during the same periods in fiscal 2025. As of December 31, 2025, we had unearned voluntary protection contract revenues of $3.6 billion included in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and with respect to this balance we expect to recognize revenue of $319 million during fiscal 2026, and $3.3 billion thereafter. At December 31, 2024, we had unearned voluntary protection contract revenues of $3.3 billion associated with outstanding contracts.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-Q are "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on current expectations and currently available information. However, since these statements are based on factors that involve risks and uncertainties, our performance and results may differ materially from those described or implied by such forward-looking statements. Words such as "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "project," "should," "intend," "will," "may" or words or phrases of similar meaning are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We caution that the forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the risk factors set forth in "Part II. Other Information – Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 ("fiscal 2025"), including the following:

- *Changes in general business, economic, and geopolitical conditions, including trade policy, as well as in consumer demand and the competitive environment in the automotive markets in the United States;*
- *Changes in interest rates and credit spreads;*
- *A decline in Toyota Motor North America, Inc. ("TMNA") sales volume and the level of TMNA sponsored subvention, cash, and contractual residual value support incentive programs;*
- *Extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, changes in fuel prices, manufacturing disruptions and production suspensions of Toyota and Lexus vehicles and related parts supply;*
- *Increased competition from other financial institutions seeking to increase their share of financing Toyota and Lexus vehicles;*
- *Changes in consumer behavior;*
- *Recalls announced by TMNA or private label companies and the perceived quality of Toyota, Lexus, and any private label vehicles;*
- *Availability and cost of financing;*
- *Failure or interruption in our operations, including our communications and information systems, or as a result of our failure to retain existing or to attract new key personnel;*
- *Increased cost, credit and operating risk exposure, or our failure to realize the anticipated benefits, from our private label financial services to third-party automotive and mobility companies;*
- *Changes in our credit ratings and those of our ultimate parent, Toyota Motor Corporation ("TMC") and changes in our credit support arrangements;*
- *Changes in our financial position and liquidity, or changes or disruptions in our funding sources or access to the global capital markets;*
- *Adequacy of our allowance for credit losses;*
- *Adequacy of our design, implementation and use of quantitative models and adequacy of the estimates and assumptions that are used to determine the value of certain assets;*
- *Fluctuations in the value or market prices of our investment securities;*
- *Changes in prices of used vehicles and their effect on residual values of our off-lease vehicles and return rates;*
- *Failure of our customers or dealers to meet the terms of any contract with us, or otherwise perform as agreed;*
- *Market risks including changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and market prices;*
- *Failure or changes in commercial soundness of our counterparties and other financial institutions;*
- *Insufficient establishment of reserves, or the failure of a reinsurer to meet its obligations, in our voluntary protection operations;*
- *A security breach or a cyber-attack;*
- *Failure to maintain compliant enterprise data practices, including the collection, use, sharing, and security of personally identifiable and financial information of our customers and employees;*

- *Compliance with current laws and regulations or becoming subject to more stringent laws, regulatory requirements and regulatory scrutiny; and*
- *Changes in the economies and applicable laws in the states where we have concentration risk.*

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. We will not update the forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting the forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Key Performance Indicators and Factors Affecting Our Business

In our finance operations, we generate revenue, income, and cash flows by providing retail, lease, and dealer financing to dealers and their customers. We measure the performance of our finance operations using the following metrics: financing volume, market share, Net financing revenues, Operating and administrative expense, residual value and credit loss metrics.

In our voluntary protection operations, we generate revenue primarily through underwriting and providing claims administration for products that cover certain risks of customers. We measure the performance of our voluntary protection operations using the following metrics: issued contract volume, average number of contracts in force, loss metrics and investment income.

Our financial results are affected by a variety of economic and industry factors including, but not limited to, new and used vehicle markets, Toyota, Lexus, and private label new vehicle production volume, vehicle inventory levels, vehicle sales and incentive programs, consumer behavior, employment levels, our ability to respond to changes in inflation and interest rates with respect to both contract pricing and funding, the actual or perceived quality, safety or reliability of Toyota, Lexus, and private label vehicles, the financial health of the dealers we finance, and competitive pressure. Our financial results may also be affected by the regulatory environment in which we operate, including as a result of new legislation or changes in regulation and any compliance costs or changes we may be required to make to our business practices. All of these factors can influence consumer contract and dealer financing volume, the number of consumer contracts and dealers that default and the loss per occurrence, our inability to realize originally estimated contractual residual values on leased vehicles, the volume and performance of our voluntary protection operations, and our Net financing revenues on consumer and dealer financing volume. Changes in the volume of vehicle sales, sales of our voluntary protection products, or the level of voluntary protection expenses and insurance losses could materially and adversely impact our voluntary protection operations. Additionally, our funding programs and related costs are influenced by changes in the global capital markets, prevailing interest rates, and our credit ratings and those of our parent companies, which may affect our ability to obtain cost-effective funding to support earning asset growth.

Fiscal 2026 First Nine Months Operating Environment

During the first nine months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2026 ("fiscal 2026"), the U.S. economy continued to experience uncertainties surrounding geopolitical events, international trade policy, taxation policy, and the future path of monetary policy which impact the outlook for future economic growth. The imposition, or potential imposition, of tariffs and the expansion of import fees across various nations could continue to disrupt supply chains, increase costs, and limit market access, further complicating the economic outlook. Automotive industry specific tariffs could continue to impact costs of automotive suppliers and manufacturers, which may change levels of production and availability of new vehicles, as well as increase consumer costs and lower consumer demand. Changes in the economy that adversely impact the volume of Toyota and Lexus vehicles produced or sold in the U.S. could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Industry-wide vehicle sales and sales incentives in the U.S. increased during the first nine months of fiscal 2026, as compared to the same period in fiscal 2025; however, our market share of TMNA sales decreased approximately 4 percentage points for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, primarily due to increased competition from other financial institutions.

Average used vehicle values during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 were relatively consistent and remained elevated compared to historic levels.

While global capital markets experienced some volatility in response to proposed changes in trade policy and concerns about the growth prospects of the U.S. and global economies during the first nine months of fiscal 2026, we continue to maintain broad global access to both domestic and international markets. Future disruptions and changes in interest rates in the U.S. and foreign markets could result in volatility in our interest expense, which could affect our results of operations.

Mazda Financial Services Transition

In fiscal 2025, as it was deemed to be in the best interests of the Company and its sole shareholder, TFSIC, the Board of Directors of TMCC approved transition of the origination and financing of new automotive finance and lease contracts under the MFS Agreement to TFSB, an unconsolidated affiliate of TMCC (the "MFS Transition"). The MFS Transition commenced and was substantially completed during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2025. Refer to "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Mazda Financial Services Transition" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K for further discussion.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes total net income by our reportable operating segments:

(Dollars in millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024
Net income:				
Finance operations [1]	$ 363	$ 462	$ 1,436	$ 979
Voluntary protection operations [1]	116	(33)	460	236
Total net income	$ 479	$ 429	$ 1,896	$ 1,215

1 Refer to Note 13 - Segment Information of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the total asset balances of our finance and voluntary protection operations.

Our consolidated net income was $1.9 billion and $479 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $1.2 billion and $429 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025.

The increase in net income for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to a $282 million increase in total financing revenues, a $270 million decrease in interest expense, a $248 million decrease in provision for credit losses, a $243 million increase in investment and other income, net, and a $84 million increase in voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums, partially offset by a $216 million increase in provision for income taxes, a $127 million increase in depreciation on operating leases, and a $56 million increase in operating and administrative expense.

The increase in net income for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to a $142 million increase in investment and other income, net, a $37 million increase in total financing revenues, a $31 million increase in voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums, and a $29 million decrease in provision for credit losses, partially offset by a $93 million increase in depreciation on operating leases, a $34 million increase in interest expense, a $33 million increase in operating and administrative expense, and a $15 million increase in provision for income taxes.

Our overall capital position increased $1.9 billion, bringing total shareholder’s equity to $19.1 billion at December 31, 2025 as compared to $17.2 billion at March 31, 2025. Our debt decreased to $122.3 billion at December 31, 2025 from $127.7 billion at March 31, 2025. Our debt-to-equity ratio decreased to 6.4 at December 31, 2025 from 7.4 at March 31, 2025.

Finance Operations

The following table summarizes key results of our Finance Operations:

(Dollars in millions)	Three months ended December 31, 2025	Three months ended December 31, 2024	Percentage Change	Nine months ended December 31, 2025	Nine months ended December 31, 2024	Percentage change
Financing revenues:						
Operating lease	$ 1,638	$ 1,589	3%	$ 4,883	$ 4,649	5%
Retail	1,498	1,511	(1)%	4,501	4,418	2%
Dealer	269	268	0%	772	807	(4)%
Total financing revenues	3,405	3,368	1%	10,156	9,874	3%
Depreciation on operating leases	1,105	1,012	9%	3,188	3,061	4%
Interest expense	1,457	1,414	3%	4,197	4,441	(5)%
Net financing revenues	843	942	(11)%	2,771	2,372	17%
Investment and other income, net	152	183	(17)%	494	485	2%
Net financing and other revenues	995	1,125	(12)%	3,265	2,857	14%
Expenses:						
Provision for credit losses	152	181	(16)%	328	576	(43)%
Operating and administrative	364	335	9%	1,046	994	5%
Total expenses	516	516	0%	1,374	1,570	(12)%
Income before income taxes	479	609	(21)%	1,891	1,287	47%
Provision for income taxes	116	147	(21)%	455	308	48%
Net income from finance operations	$ 363	$ 462	(21)%	$ 1,436	$ 979	47%

Our finance operations reported net income of $1.4 billion and $363 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $979 million and $462 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025.

The increase in net income from finance operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025 was primarily due to a $282 million increase in total financing revenues, a $248 million decrease in provision for credit losses, a $244 million decrease in interest expense, and a $9 million increase in investment and other income, net, partially offset by a $147 million increase in provision for income taxes, a $127 million increase in depreciation on operating leases, and a $52 million increase in operating and administrative expenses. The decrease in net income from finance operations for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025 was due to a $93 million increase in depreciation on operating leases, a $43 million increase in interest expense, and a $31 million decrease in investment and other income, net and a $29 million increase in operating and administrative expenses, partially offset by a $37 million increase in total financing revenues, a $31 million decrease in provision for income taxes, and a $29 million decrease in provision for credit losses.

Financing Revenues

Total financing revenues increased 3 percent and 1 percent during the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025 due to the following:

- Operating lease revenues increased 5 percent and 3 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, primarily due to higher average outstanding earning asset balances.
- Retail financing revenues increased 2 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, due to higher yields, partially offset by lower average outstanding earning asset balances. Retail financing revenues remained relatively consistent for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025.
- Dealer financing revenues decreased 4 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, due to lower yields, partially offset by higher average outstanding earning asset balances. Dealer financing revenues remained relatively consistent for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025.

As a result of the above, our total portfolio yield, which includes operating lease, retail and dealer financing revenues, was 7.0 percent and 6.9 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to 6.8 percent and 7.0 percent for the same periods in fiscal 2025.

Depreciation on Operating Leases

We recorded depreciation on operating leases of $3.2 billion and $1.1 billion for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $3.1 billion and $1.0 billion for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The increase in depreciation on operating leases for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to higher expected residual value losses.

Declines in used vehicle values resulting from increases in the supply of new vehicles and increases in new vehicle sales incentives could unfavorably impact return rates, residual values, and depreciation expense in the future.

Interest Expense

Our liabilities consist mainly of fixed and variable rate debt, denominated in U.S. dollars and various other currencies, which we issue in the global capital markets, while our assets consist primarily of U.S. dollar denominated, fixed rate receivables. We enter into interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps to economically hedge the interest rate and foreign currency risks that result from the different characteristics of our assets and liabilities. The following table summarizes the components of interest expense:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Interest expense on debt	$ 1,354	$ 1,454	$ 4,136	$ 4,282
Interest expense (income) on derivatives	80	51	194	(46)
Interest expense on debt and derivatives	1,434	1,505	4,330	4,236
Losses (gains) on debt denominated in foreign currencies	27	(775)	651	(382)
(Gains) losses on foreign currency swaps	(5)	798	(728)	201
Losses (gains) on foreign currency debt and swaps	22	23	(77)	(181)
Losses (gains) on U.S. dollar interest rate swaps	1	(114)	(56)	386
Total interest expense	$ 1,457	$ 1,414	$ 4,197	$ 4,441

During the first nine months of fiscal 2026, total interest expense decreased to $4.2 billion from $4.4 billion for the same period in fiscal 2025. The decrease in interest expense for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was due to net gains on U.S. dollar interest rate swaps, partially offset by a decrease in gains on foreign currency debt and swaps and an increase on interest expense on debt and derivatives.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2026, total interest expense increased to $1.5 billion from $1.4 billion for the same period in fiscal 2025. The increase in interest expense for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was due to net losses on U.S. dollar interest rate swaps, partially offset by a decrease on interest expense on debt and derivatives and a decrease in losses on foreign currency debt and swaps.

The increase in interest expense on debt and derivatives for the first nine months of fiscal 2026 and the decrease for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, are primarily attributable to change in interest rates and average debt outstanding. Gains or losses on foreign currency debt and swaps, and U.S. dollar interest rate swaps, are primarily driven by changes in the valuation of the swaps.

Future changes in interest and foreign currency exchange rates could continue to result in significant volatility in our interest expense, thereby affecting our results of operations.

Investment and Other Income, Net

We recorded investment and other income, net of $494 million and $152 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $485 million and $183 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The increase in investment and other income, net for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to higher affiliate service fee revenue and higher affiliate note receivable balances, partially offset by lower average balances on our cash and cash equivalents. The decrease in investment and other income, net for the third quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was due to lower average balances on our cash and cash equivalents, partially offset by higher affiliate service fee revenue and higher affiliate note receivable balances.

Provision for Credit Losses

We recorded a provision for credit losses of $328 million and $152 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $576 million and $181 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The decrease in the provision for credit losses for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was due to a decrease in the size in our retail loan portfolio as well as improvements in delinquencies and a decrease in charge-offs.

Operating and Administrative Expenses

We recorded operating and administrative expenses of $1.0 billion and $364 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $994 million and $335 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The increase in operating and administrative expenses for the first nine months of fiscal 2026 compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was due to higher employee and technology expenses, partially offset by lower general operating expenses. The increase in operating and administrative expenses for the third quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was due to higher employee and technology expenses.

Voluntary Protection Operations

The following table summarizes key results of our Voluntary Protection Operations:

	Three months ended December 31,		Percentage	Nine months ended December 31,		Percentage
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	change
Contracts (units in thousands)						
Issued	860	839	3%	2,650	2,491	6%
Average in force	12,157	11,535	5%	12,011	11,288	6%
(Dollars in millions)						
Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums	$ 334	$ 303	10%	$ 982	$ 898	9%
Investment and other income (loss), net	110	(72)	(253)%	497	237	110%
Revenues from voluntary protection operations	444	231	92%	1,479	1,135	30%
Expenses:						
Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses	173	159	9%	526	479	10%
Operating and administrative	120	116	3%	354	350	1%
Total expenses	293	275	7%	880	829	6%
Income (loss) before income taxes	151	(44)	(443)%	599	306	96%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	35	(11)	(418)%	139	70	99%
Net income (loss) from voluntary protection operation	$ 116	$ (33)	(452)%	$ 460	$ 236	95%

Our voluntary protection operations reported net income of $460 million and $116 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to net income of $236 million and net loss of $33 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025.

The increase in net income from voluntary protection operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to a $260 million increase in investment and other income (loss), net and a $84 million increase in voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums, partially offset by a $69 million increase in provision for income taxes, and a $47 million increase in voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses.

The increase in net income from voluntary protection operations for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to a $182 million increase in investment and other income (loss), net and a $31 million increase in voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums, partially offset by a $46 million increase in provision for income taxes, and a $14 million increase in voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses.

Contracts issued increased 6 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, due to higher issuances of most of our voluntary protection products. Contracts issued increased 3 percent for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, primarily due to higher issuances of prepaid maintenance contracts. The average number of contracts in force increased 6 percent and 5 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, due to net growth in the voluntary protection product portfolio most notably in prepaid maintenance contracts, certified pre-owned vehicle limited warranties and vehicle service contracts.

Revenue from Voluntary Protection Operations

Our voluntary protection operations reported voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums of $982 million and $334 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $898 million and $303 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums represent revenues from in force contracts and are affected by issuances as well as the level of coverage, age, and mix of in force contracts. Voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums are recognized over the term of the contracts in relation to the timing and level of anticipated claims. The increase in voluntary protection contract revenues and insurance earned premiums for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to an increase in our average in force contracts resulting from net growth in the voluntary protection portfolio.

Investment and Other (Loss) Income, Net

Our voluntary protection operations reported investment and other income, net of $497 million and $110 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to investment and other income, net of $237 million and investment and other loss, net of $72 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. Investment and other income, net, consists primarily of dividend and interest income, realized gains and losses on investments in marketable securities, changes in fair value from equity and available-for-sale debt securities for which the fair value option was elected, and credit loss expense on available-for-sale debt securities, if any. The increase in investment and other income, net for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to gains from changes in fair value on our equity investments as a result of market volatility. The increase in investment and other income, net for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to gains from changes in fair value on our equity investments and lower losses from changes in fair value on our available-for-sale debt securities for which fair value option was elected as result of market volatility.

Voluntary Protection Contract Expenses and Insurance Losses

Our voluntary protection operations reported voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses of $526 million and $173 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $479 million and $159 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses incurred are a function of the amount of covered risks, the frequency and severity of claims associated with in force contracts, and the level of risk retained by our voluntary protection operations. Voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses include amounts paid and accrued for reported losses, estimates of losses incurred but not reported, and any related claim adjustment expenses. The increase in voluntary protection contract expenses and insurance losses for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to an increase in frequency and severity of claims on our prepaid maintenance contracts, as well as an increase in the severity of claims on our vehicle service contracts.

Operating and Administrative Expenses

Our voluntary protection operations reported operating and administrative expenses of $354 million and $120 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $350 million and $116 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes was $594 million and $151 million for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to $378 million and $136 million for the same periods in fiscal 2025. Our effective tax rate was 24 percent for both the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, as well as for the same periods in fiscal 2025. The change in the provision for income taxes for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025 was primarily due to the increase in income before income taxes.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Vehicle Financing Volume and Net Earning Assets

The composition of our vehicle contract volume and market share is summarized below:

	Three months ended December 31,		Percentage	Nine months ended December 31,		Percentage
(Units in thousands):	2025	2024	change	2025	2024	Change
Vehicle financing volume [1]:						
New retail contracts	192	207	(7)%	529	625	(15)%
Used retail contracts	59	70	(16)%	175	234	(25)%
Lease contracts	80	112	(29)%	245	341	(28)%
Total	331	389	(15)%	949	1,200	(21)%
TMNA subvened vehicle financing volume [2]:						
New retail contracts	148	125	18%	391	356	10%
Used retail contracts	16	16	0%	41	47	(13)%
Lease contracts	71	77	(8)%	213	217	(2)%
Total	235	218	8%	645	620	4%
Market share of TMNA sales [3]:	52.8%	52.6%		51.2%	55.4%	

[1] Total financing volume comprised of approximately 97 percent Toyota/Lexus and 3 percent private label/non-Toyota/Lexus for both the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026. Total financing volume comprised of approximately 78 percent Toyota/Lexus and 22 percent private label/non-Toyota/Lexus for the first nine months of fiscal 2025. Total financing volume comprised of approximately 79 percent Toyota/Lexus and 21 percent private label/non-Toyota/Lexus for the third quarter of fiscal 2025.
[2] TMNA subvened volume units are included in the total vehicle financing. Units exclude third-party subvened units.
[3] Represents the percentage of total domestic TMNA sales of new Toyota and Lexus vehicles financed by us, excluding sales under dealer rental car and commercial fleet programs, sales of a private Toyota distributor and private label vehicles financed.

Vehicle Financing Volume

The volume of our retail and lease contracts, which are acquired primarily from Toyota, Lexus, and private label dealers, is dependent upon TMNA and private label sales volume, the level of TMNA, private label, and third-party sponsored subvention and other incentive programs, as well as TMCC competitive rate and other incentive programs.

Our financing volume decreased 21 percent and 15 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, due to the MFS Transition, increased competition from other financial institutions, and continuous evaluation and refinement of purchasing practices.

Our market share of TMNA sales decreased approximately 4 percentage points for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025, primarily due to increased competition from other financial institutions. For the third quarter of fiscal 2026, our market share of TMNA sales was relatively consistent, compared to the same period in fiscal 2025.

The composition of our net earning assets is summarized below:

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	Percentage change
Net Earning Assets			
Finance receivables, net			
Retail finance receivables, net	$ 82,670	$ 85,328	(3)%
Dealer financing, net [1]	18,522	16,421	13%
Total finance receivables, net	101,192	101,749	(1)%
Investments in operating leases, net	31,051	30,090	3%
Net earning assets	$ 132,243	$ 131,839	0%
Dealer Financing			
(Number of dealers serviced)			
Toyota, Lexus, and private label dealers[1]	1,174	1,197	(2)%
Dealers outside of the Toyota/Lexus/private label dealer network	413	383	8%
Total number of dealers receiving wholesale financing	1,587	1,580	0%

[1] Includes wholesale and other credit arrangements in which we participate as part of a syndicate of lenders.

Retail Contract Volume and Earning Assets

Our new retail contract volume decreased 15 percent and 7 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025. The decreases were primarily due to the MFS Transition, partially offset by an increase in new retail contract volume as a result of higher levels of subvention and other incentive programs.

Our used retail contracts decreased 25 percent and 16 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, primarily due to increased competition in the used vehicle marketplace, and continuous evaluation and refinement of purchasing practices.

Our retail finance receivables, net decreased 3 percent at December 31, 2025, as compared to March 31, 2025 primarily due to lower retail contracts outstanding.

Lease Contract Volume and Earning Assets

Our lease contract volume decreased 28 percent and 29 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, primarily due to the MFS transition. Our investments in operating leases, net increased 3 percent at December 31, 2025, compared to March 31, 2025 primarily due to higher average vehicle costs and units outstanding due to acquisitions outpacing maturities.

Dealer Financing and Earning Assets

Dealer financing, net increased 13 percent at December 31, 2025, as compared to March 31, 2025, due to an increase in wholesale, real estate, and working capital.

Residual Value Risk

The primary factors affecting our exposure to residual value risk are the levels at which residual values are established at lease inception, current economic conditions and outlook, projected end-of-term market values, and the resulting impact on depreciation expense and lease return rates. Higher average operating lease units outstanding and the resulting increase in future maturities, a higher supply of used vehicles, as well as future deterioration in actual and expected used vehicle values for Toyota, Lexus, and private label vehicles could unfavorably impact return rates, residual values, and depreciation expense.

On a quarterly basis, we review the estimated end-of-term market values of leased vehicles to assess the appropriateness of our carrying values. To the extent the estimated end-of-term market value of a leased vehicle is lower than the residual value established at lease inception, the residual value of the leased vehicle is adjusted downward so that the carrying value at lease end will approximate the estimated end-of-term market value. For investments in operating leases, adjustments are made on a straight-line basis over the remaining terms of the lease contracts and are included in Depreciation on operating leases in our Consolidated Statements of Income as a change in accounting estimate.

Depreciation on Operating Leases

Depreciation on operating leases and average operating lease units outstanding are as follows:

	Three months ended December 31,		Percentage	Nine months ended December 31,		Percentage
	2025	2024	change	2025	2024	change
Depreciation on operating leases (dollars in millions)	$ 1,105	$ 1,012	9%	$ 3,188	$ 3,061	4%
Average operating lease units outstanding (in thousands)	894	887	1%	891	892	0%

Depreciation expense on operating leases increased 4 percent and 9 percent for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, respectively, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025. The increase in depreciation on operating leases for the first nine months and third quarter of fiscal 2026, compared to the same periods in fiscal 2025, was primarily due to higher expected residual value losses.

Declines in used vehicle values resulting from increases in the supply of new vehicles and increases in new vehicle sales incentives could unfavorably impact return rates, residual values, and depreciation expense in the future.

Origination, Credit Loss, and Delinquency Experience

Our credit loss experience may be affected by a number of factors including the economic environment, our purchasing, servicing and collections practices, used vehicle market conditions and subvention. Changes in the economy that impact the consumer such as increasing interest rates, and a rise in the unemployment rate as well as higher debt balances, coupled with deterioration in actual and expected used vehicle values, could increase our credit losses. In addition, a decline in the effectiveness of our collection practices could also increase our credit losses. We continuously evaluate and refine our purchasing practices and collection efforts to optimally manage credit risk. In addition, subvention contributes to our overall portfolio quality, as subvened contracts typically have higher credit scores than non-subvened contracts.

The following table provides information related to our origination experience:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Average consumer portfolio origination FICO score	754	759	759
Average consumer retail loan origination term (months) [1]	69	69	69

[1] Retail loan origination greater than or equal to 78 months was 11% as of December 31, 2025, March 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

While we have included the average origination FICO score to illustrate origination trends, we also use a proprietary credit scoring system to evaluate an applicant's risk profile. Refer to Part I. Item 1. Business "Finance Operations" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K for further discussion of the proprietary manner in which we evaluate risk.

The following table provides information related to our finance receivables and investment in operating leases:

	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average finance receivables [1, 5]	0.66%	0.72%	0.71%
Default frequency as a percentage of outstanding consumer finance receivables contracts	1.65%	1.59%	1.52%
Average consumer finance receivables loss severity per unit [2]	$13,506	$13,989	$14,081
Aggregate balances for accounts 60 or more days past due as a percentage of earning assets [3, 4, 5]			
Finance receivables	0.70%	0.58%	0.71%
Operating leases	0.42%	0.37%	0.49%

[1] The ratio for net charge-offs and the ratio for default frequency have been annualized using nine-month results for the periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Net charge-off includes the write-offs of accounts deemed to be uncollectable and accounts greater than 120 days past due.
[2] Average loss per unit upon disposition of repossessed vehicles or charge-off prior to repossession.
[3] Substantially all retail receivables do not involve recourse to the dealer in the event of customer default.
[4] Includes accounts in bankruptcy and excludes accounts for which vehicles have been repossessed.
[5] Excludes accrued interest from average finance receivables.

Management considers historical credit loss information when assessing the allowance for credit losses. Historical credit losses are primarily driven by two factors: default frequency and loss severity. Our net charge-offs as a percentage of average finance receivables for the first nine months of fiscal 2026 decreased to 0.66 percent from 0.71 percent for the same period in fiscal 2025. Our average finance receivables loss severity per unit for the first nine months of fiscal 2026 decreased to $13,506 from $14,081 in the same period in fiscal 2025. The decrease in net charge-offs and loss severity per unit is primarily due to a refinement of purchasing and collection activities as well as improvements in general macroeconomic conditions.

Our default frequency as a percentage of outstanding finance receivable contracts increased to 1.65 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, compared to 1.52 percent in the same period in fiscal 2025. The increase in default frequency was due to an increased volume of repossessed vehicles resulting from a refinement of collection activities.

Our aggregate balances for accounts 60 or more days past due as a percentage of finance receivables was 0.70 percent at December 31, 2025, compared to 0.71 percent at December 31, 2024, and 0.58 percent at March 31, 2025. Our aggregate balances for accounts 60 or more days past due as a percentage of operating leases was 0.42 percent at December 31, 2025, compared to 0.49 percent at December 31, 2024, and 0.37 percent at March 31, 2025. The decrease in our aggregate balances for accounts 60 or more days past due as a percentage of finance receivables and operating leases as of December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024, was primarily due to our continuous evaluation and refinement of purchasing practices and collections activities.

Allowance for Credit Losses

We maintain an allowance for credit losses which is measured by an impairment model that reflects lifetime expected losses.

The allowance for credit losses for our retail loan portfolio is measured on a collective basis when loans have similar risk characteristics such as loan-to-value ratio, book payment-to-income ratio, FICO score at origination, collateral type (new or used, Lexus, Toyota, or private label), contract term, and other relevant factors. We use statistical models to estimate lifetime expected credit losses of our retail loan portfolio segment by applying probability of default and loss given default to the exposure at default on a loan level basis. Probability of default models are developed from internal risk scoring models which consider variables such as delinquency status, historical default frequency, and other credit quality indicators. Other credit quality indicators include loan-to-value ratio, book payment-to-income ratio, FICO score at origination, collateral type, and contract term. Loss given default models forecast the extent of losses given that a default has occurred and consider variables such as collateral, trends in recoveries, historical loss severity, and other contract structure variables. Exposure at default represents the expected outstanding principal balance, including the effects of expected prepayment when applicable. The lifetime expected credit losses incorporate the probability-weighted forward-looking macroeconomic forecasts for baseline, favorable, and adverse scenarios. The loan lifetime is regarded by management as the reasonable and supportable period. We use macroeconomic forecasts from a third party and update such forecasts quarterly. On an ongoing basis, we review our models, including macroeconomic factors, the selection of macroeconomic scenarios and their weighting to ensure they reflect the risk of the portfolio.

For the allowance for credit losses for our dealer portfolio, an allowance for credit losses is established for both outstanding dealer finance receivables and certain unfunded off-balance sheet lending commitments. The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective basis when loans have similar risk characteristics such as dealer group internal risk rating and loan-to-value ratios. We measure lifetime expected credit losses of our dealer products portfolio segment by applying probability of default and loss given default to the exposure at default on a loan level basis. Probability of default is primarily established based on internal risk assessments. The probability of default model also considers qualitative factors related to macroeconomic outlooks. Loss given default is established based on the nature and market value of the collateral, loan-to-value ratios and other credit quality indicators. Exposure at default represents the expected outstanding principal balance. The lifetime of the loan or lending commitment is regarded by management as the reasonable and supportable period. On an ongoing basis, we review our models and the macroeconomic outlook, to ensure they reflect the risk of the portfolio.

If management does not believe the models adequately reflect lifetime expected credit losses, a qualitative adjustment is made to reflect management judgment regarding observable changes in recent or expected economic trends and conditions, portfolio composition, and other relevant factors.

The following table provides information related to our allowance for credit losses for finance receivables and certain off-balance sheet lending commitments:

	Three months ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of period	$ 1,572	$ 1,709	$ 1,704	$ 1,684
Charge-offs	(235)	(231)	(628)	(666)
Recoveries	34	37	119	102
Provision for credit losses	152	181	328	576
Allowance for credit losses at end of period [1]	$ 1,523	$ 1,696	$ 1,523	$ 1,696

[1] Ending balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 include $47 million and $50 million, respectively, of allowance for credit losses recorded in Other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets which is related to off-balance-sheet lending commitments.

Our allowance for credit losses decreased by $173 million from December 31, 2024 to December 31, 2025, primarily due to a decrease in the size of our retail loan portfolio as well as improvements in delinquencies and decrease in charge-offs.

Future changes in the economy that impact the consumer and consumer confidence such as increasing interest rates and a rise in the unemployment rate as well as higher debt balances, coupled with deterioration in actual and expected used vehicle values, could result in further increases to our allowance for credit losses. In addition, a decline in the effectiveness of our collection practices could also increase our allowance for credit losses.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Requirements

Our primary material cash requirements include the acquisition of finance receivables and investment in operating leases from dealers, providing various financing to dealers, payments related to debt and swaps, operating expenses, voluntary protection contract expenses, income taxes, and dividend payments.

Guarantees

TMCC has guaranteed the payments of principal and interest with respect to the bond obligations that were issued by Putnam County, West Virginia and Gibson County, Indiana to finance the construction of pollution control facilities at manufacturing plants of certain TMCC affiliates. Refer to Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

Commitments

A description of our lending commitments is included under "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources" and Note 12 - Related Party Transactions of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K, as well as in Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Indemnification

Refer to Note 9 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of agreements containing indemnification provisions.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk relating to our ability to meet our financial obligations when they come due. Our liquidity strategy is to ensure that we maintain the ability to fund assets and repay liabilities in a timely and cost-effective manner, even in adverse market conditions. Our strategy includes raising funds via the global capital markets and through loans, credit facilities, and other transactions as well as generating liquidity from our earning assets. This strategy has led us to develop a diversified borrowing base that is distributed across a variety of markets, geographies, investors, and financing structures.

Liquidity management involves forecasting and maintaining sufficient capacity to meet our cash needs, including unanticipated events. To ensure adequate liquidity through a full range of potential operating environments and market conditions, we conduct our liquidity management and business activities in a manner that will preserve and enhance funding stability, flexibility and diversity. Key components of this operating strategy include a strong focus on developing and maintaining direct relationships with commercial paper investors and wholesale market funding providers and maintaining the ability to sell certain assets when and if conditions warrant.

We develop and maintain contingency funding plans and regularly evaluate our liquidity position under various operating circumstances, allowing us to assess how we will be able to operate through a period of stress when access to normal sources of capital is constrained. The plans project funding requirements during a potential period of stress, specify and quantify sources of liquidity, and outline actions and procedures for effectively managing through the problem period. In addition, we monitor the ratings and credit exposure of the lenders that participate in our credit facilities to ascertain any issues that may arise with potential draws on these facilities if that contingency becomes warranted.

We maintain broad access to a variety of domestic and global markets and may choose to realign our funding activities depending upon market conditions, relative costs, and other factors. We believe that our funding sources, combined with operating and investing activities, provide sufficient liquidity to meet future funding requirements and business growth. For liquidity purposes, we hold cash in excess of our immediate funding needs. These excess funds are invested in short-term, highly liquid and investment grade money market instruments, which provide liquidity for our short-term funding needs and flexibility in the use of our other funding sources. We maintained excess funds ranging from $6.0 billion to $9.5 billion with an average balance of $7.4 billion during the quarter ended December 31, 2025. The amount of excess funds we hold excludes amounts related to voluntary protection operations, and may fluctuate, depending on market conditions and other factors. We also have access to liquidity under a $5.0 billion credit facility with Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. ("TMS"), which as of December 31, 2025, was not drawn upon and had no outstanding balance as further described in Note 7 – Debt and Credit Facilities of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We believe we have sufficient capacity to meet our short-term funding requirements and manage our liquidity, including payment of dividends.

Credit support is provided to us by our indirect parent Toyota Financial Services Corporation ("TFSC"), and, in turn to TFSC by TMC. Taken together, these credit support agreements provide an additional source of liquidity to us, although we do not rely upon such credit support in our liquidity planning and capital and risk management. The credit support agreements are not a guarantee by TMC or TFSC of any securities or obligations of TFSC or TMCC, respectively. The fees paid pursuant to these agreements are disclosed in Note 11 – Related Party Transactions of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

TMC's obligations under its credit support agreement with TFSC rank pari passu with TMC's senior unsecured debt obligations. Refer to Part II. Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K for further discussion.

We routinely monitor global financial conditions and our financial exposure to our global counterparties, particularly in those countries experiencing significant economic, fiscal or political strain, and the corresponding likelihood of default. As of December 31, 2025, our exposure to foreign sovereign and non-sovereign counterparties was not significant. Refer to the "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit" section and Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors – "The failure or commercial soundness of our counterparties and other financial institutions may have an effect on our liquidity, results of operations or financial condition" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K for further discussion.

Funding

The following table summarizes the components of our outstanding debt which includes unamortized premiums, discounts, debt issuance costs and the effects of foreign currency translation adjustments:

	December 31, 2025			March 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Face value	Carrying value	Weighted average contractual interest rates	Face value	Carrying value	Weighted average contractual interest rates
Unsecured notes and loans payable						
Commercial paper	$ 17,982	$ 17,766	4.13%	$ 17,494	$ 17,283	4.56%
U.S. medium term note ("MTN") program	48,880	48,734	4.13%	54,371	54,210	4.17%
Euro medium term note ("EMTN") program	16,258	16,172	3.08%	15,449	15,354	3.05%
Other debt	3,044	3,044	4.39%	3,182	3,181	4.95%
Total Unsecured notes and loans payable	86,164	85,716	3.94%	90,496	90,028	4.08%
Secured notes and loans payable	36,614	36,562	4.38%	37,765	37,717	4.53%
Total debt	$ 122,778	$ 122,278	4.08%	$ 128,261	$ 127,745	4.21%

Unsecured notes and loans payable

The following table summarizes the significant activities by program of our Unsecured notes and loans payable:

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial paper [1]	MTNs	EMTNs	Other [1]	Total Unsecured notes and loans payable
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 17,494	$ 54,371	$ 15,449	$ 3,182	$ 90,496
Issuances	488	9,605	1,019	250	11,362
Maturities and terminations	-	(15,096)	(871)	(388)	(16,355)
Non-cash changes in foreign currency rates	-	-	661	-	661
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 17,982	$ 48,880	$ 16,258	$ 3,044	$ 86,164

[1] Changes in Commercial paper and certain Other unsecured notes are shown net due to their short duration.

Commercial paper

Short-term funding needs are met through the issuance of commercial paper in the U.S. Commercial paper outstanding under our commercial paper programs ranged from approximately $17.4 billion to $18.3 billion during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, with an average outstanding balance of $17.8 billion. Our commercial paper programs are supported by the credit facilities discussed under the heading "Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit." We believe we have sufficient capacity to meet our short-term funding requirements and manage our liquidity.

MTN program

We maintain a shelf registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") to provide for the issuance of debt securities in the U.S. capital markets to retail and institutional investors. We currently qualify as a well-known seasoned issuer under SEC rules, which allows us to issue under our registration statement an unlimited amount of debt securities during the three-year period ending January 2027. Debt securities issued under the U.S. shelf registration statement are issued pursuant to the terms of an indenture which requires TMCC to comply with certain covenants, including negative pledge and cross-default provisions. We are currently in compliance with these covenants.

EMTN program

Our EMTN program, shared with our affiliates Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V., Toyota Credit Canada Inc. and Toyota Finance Australia Limited (TMCC and such affiliates, the "EMTN Issuers"), provides for the issuance of debt securities in the international capital markets. In September 2025, the EMTN Issuers renewed the EMTN program for a one-year period. The maximum aggregate principal amount authorized under the EMTN Program to be outstanding at any time is €60.0 billion or the equivalent in other currencies. The authorized amount is shared among all EMTN Issuers. The authorized aggregate principal amount under the EMTN program may be increased from time to time. Debt securities issued under the EMTN program are issued pursuant to the terms of an agency agreement. Certain debt securities issued under the EMTN program are subject to negative pledge provisions. We are currently in compliance with these covenants.

Other debt

TMCC has entered into term loan agreements with various banks. These term loan agreements contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. We are currently in compliance with these covenants and conditions.

We may borrow from affiliates on terms based upon a number of business factors such as funds availability, cash flow timing, relative cost of funds, and market access capabilities. Amounts borrowed from affiliates are recorded in Other liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and are therefore excluded from Debt amounts.

Secured Notes and Loans Payable

Asset-backed securitization of our earning asset portfolio provides us with an alternative source of funding. We regularly execute public or private securitization transactions.

The following table summarizes the significant activities of our Secured notes and loans payable:

(Dollars in millions)	Secured notes and loans payable
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ 37,765
Issuances	14,700
Maturities and terminations	(15,851)
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ 36,614

We securitize finance receivables and beneficial interests in investments in operating leases ("Securitized Assets") using a variety of structures. Our securitization transactions involve the transfer of Securitized Assets to bankruptcy-remote special purpose entities. These bankruptcy-remote entities are used to ensure that the Securitized Assets are isolated from the claims of creditors of TMCC and that the cash flows from these assets are available solely for the benefit of the investors in these asset-backed securities. Investors in asset-backed securities do not have recourse to our other assets, and neither TMCC nor our affiliates guarantee these obligations. We are not required to repurchase or make reallocation payments with respect to the Securitized Assets that become delinquent or default after securitization. As seller and servicer of the Securitized Assets, we are required to repurchase or make a reallocation payment with respect to the underlying assets that are subsequently discovered not to have met specified eligibility requirements. This repurchase obligation is customary in securitization transactions. With the exception of our revolving asset-backed securitization program, funding obtained from our securitization transactions is repaid as the underlying Securitized Assets amortize.

We service the Securitized Assets in accordance with our customary servicing practices and procedures. Our servicing duties include collecting payments on Securitized Assets and submitting them to a trustee for distribution to security holders and other interest holders. We prepare monthly servicer certificates on the performance of the Securitized Assets, including collections, investor distributions, delinquencies, and credit losses. We also perform administrative services for special purpose entities.

Our use of special purpose entities in securitizations is consistent with conventional practice in the securitization market. None of our officers, directors, or employees hold any equity interests or receive any direct or indirect compensation from our special purpose entities. These entities do not own our stock or the stock of any of our affiliates. Each special purpose entity has a limited purpose and generally is permitted only to purchase assets, issue asset-backed securities, and make payments to the security holders, other interest holders and certain service providers as required under the terms of the transactions.

Our securitizations are structured to provide credit enhancement to reduce the risk of loss to security holders and other interest holders in the asset-backed securities. Credit enhancement may include some or all of the following:

- ***Overcollateralization***: The principal of the Securitized Assets that exceeds the principal amount of the related secured debt.
- ***Excess spread***: The expected interest collections on the Securitized Assets that exceed the expected fees and expenses of the special purpose entity, including the interest payable on the debt, net of swap settlements, if any.
- ***Cash reserve funds:*** A portion of the proceeds from the issuance of asset-backed securities may be held by the securitization trust in a segregated reserve fund and may be used to pay principal and interest to security holders and other interest holders if collections on the underlying receivables are insufficient.
- ***Yield supplement arrangements***: Additional overcollateralization may be provided to supplement the future contractual interest payments from securitized receivables with relatively low contractual interest rates.
- ***Subordinated notes***: The subordination of principal and interest payments on subordinated notes may provide additional credit enhancement to holders of senior notes.

In addition to the credit enhancement described above, we may enter into interest rate swaps with our special purpose entities that issue variable rate debt. Under the terms of these swaps, the special purpose entities are obligated to pay TMCC a fixed rate of interest on payment dates in exchange for receiving a floating rate of interest on notional amounts equal to the outstanding balance of the secured notes and loans payable. This arrangement enables the special purpose entities to mitigate the interest rate risk inherent in issuing variable rate debt that is secured by fixed rate Securitized Assets.

Securitized Assets and the related debt remain on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We recognize financing revenue on the Securitized Assets. We also recognize interest expense on the secured notes and loans payable issued by the special purpose entities and maintain an allowance for credit losses on the Securitized Assets to cover estimated lifetime expected credit losses using a methodology consistent with that used for our non-securitized asset portfolio. The interest rate swaps between TMCC and the special purpose entities are considered intercompany transactions and therefore are eliminated in our consolidated financial statements.

Our secured notes also include a revolving asset-backed securitization program backed by a revolving pool of finance receivables and cash collateral. Cash flows from these receivables during the revolving period in excess of what is needed to pay certain expenses of the securitization trust and contractual interest payments on the related secured notes may be used to purchase additional receivables, provided that certain conditions are met following the purchase. The secured notes feature a scheduled revolving period, with the ability to repay the secured notes in full, after which an amortization period begins. The revolving period may also end with the amortization period beginning upon the occurrence of certain events that include certain segregated account balances falling below their required levels, credit losses or delinquencies on the pool of assets supporting the secured notes exceeding specified levels, the adjusted pool balance falling to less than 50% of the initial principal amount of the secured notes, or interest not being paid on the secured notes.

Public Securitization

We maintain a shelf registration statement with the SEC to provide for the issuance of securities backed by Securitized Assets in the U.S. capital markets during the three-year period ending December 2027. We regularly sponsor public securitization trusts that issue securities backed by retail finance receivables, including registered securities that we retain. None of these securities have defaulted, experienced any events of default or failed to pay principal in full at maturity. As of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, we did not have any outstanding lease securitization transactions registered with the SEC.

Credit Facilities and Letters of Credit

For additional liquidity purposes, we maintain credit facilities, which may be used for general corporate purposes, as described below:

364-Day Credit Agreement, Three-Year Credit Agreement and Five-Year Credit Agreement

TMCC, Toyota Credit de Puerto Rico Corp. ("TCPR"), and other Toyota affiliates are party to a $5.0 billion 364-day syndicated bank credit facility, a $5.0 billion three-year syndicated bank credit facility, and a $5.0 billion five-year syndicated bank credit facility, expiring in fiscal years ending March 31, 2027, 2029 and 2031, respectively.

The ability to make draws is subject to covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. These agreements were not drawn upon and had no outstanding balances as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. We are currently in compliance with the covenants and conditions of the credit agreements described above.

Committed Revolving Asset-backed Facility

We are party to a 364-day revolving securitization facility with certain bank-sponsored asset-backed conduits and other financial institutions expiring in fiscal year ending March 31, 2027. Under the terms and subject to the conditions of this facility, the committed lenders under the facility have committed to make advances up to a facility limit of $9.0 billion backed by eligible retail finance receivables transferred by us to a special-purpose entity acting as borrower. We utilized $3.7 billion and $5.8 billion of this facility as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

Other Unsecured Credit Agreements

TMCC is party to additional unsecured credit facilities with various banks. As of December 31, 2025, TMCC had committed bank credit facilities totaling $4.1 billion of which $485 million, $1.5 billion, $410 million, $1.5 billion, and $200 million mature in fiscal years ending March 31, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, and 2031, respectively.

These credit agreements contain covenants and conditions customary in transactions of this nature, including negative pledge provisions, cross-default provisions and limitations on certain consolidations, mergers and sales of assets. These credit facilities were not drawn upon and had no outstanding balances as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025. We are currently in compliance with the covenants and conditions of the credit agreements described above.

TMCC is party to a $5.0 billion three-year revolving credit facility with TMS expiring in fiscal year ending March 31, 2028. This credit facility was not drawn upon and had no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

From time to time, we may borrow from affiliates based upon a number of business factors such as funds availability, cash flow timing, relative cost of funds, and market access capabilities.

Credit Ratings

The cost and availability of unsecured financing is influenced by credit ratings, which are intended to be an indicator of the creditworthiness of a particular company, security, or obligation. Lower ratings generally result in higher borrowing costs as well as reduced access to capital markets. Credit ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold securities, and are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning credit rating organization. Each credit rating organization may have different criteria for evaluating risk, and therefore ratings should be evaluated independently for each organization. Our credit ratings depend in part on the existence of the credit support agreements of TFSC and TMC. Refer to "Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors - Our borrowing costs and access to the unsecured debt capital markets depend significantly on the credit ratings of TMCC and its parent companies and our credit support arrangements" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K.

Derivative Instruments

Our liabilities consist mainly of fixed and variable rate debt, denominated in U.S. dollars and various other currencies, which we issue in the global capital markets, while our assets consist primarily of U.S. dollar denominated, fixed rate receivables. We enter into interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps to economically hedge the interest rate and foreign currency risks that result from the different characteristics of our assets and liabilities. Our use of derivative transactions is intended to reduce long-term fluctuations in the fair value of assets and liabilities caused by market movements. All of our derivatives are categorized as not designated for hedge accounting, and all of our derivative activities are authorized and monitored by our management and our Asset-Liability Committee which provides a framework for financial controls and governance to manage market risk.

Refer to Note 6 – Derivatives, Hedging Activities and Interest Expense of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion and disclosure on derivative instruments.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Refer to Note 1 – Interim Financial Data of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make certain estimates which affect reported financial results. The evaluation of the factors used in determining each of our critical accounting estimates involves significant assumptions, complex analyses, and management judgment. Changes in the evaluation of these factors may have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, due to inherent uncertainties in making estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates, and those differences could be material. The critical accounting estimates that affect the consolidated financial statements and the judgment and assumptions used are consistent with those described in Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Critical Accounting Estimates" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (the principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (the principal financial officer), of the effectiveness of our "disclosure controls and procedures" as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025, to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules, regulations, and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation

For a discussion of legal proceedings, see "Part I. Financial Information – Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 9 – Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Litigation and Governmental Proceedings."

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are no material changes from the risk factors set forth under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our fiscal 2025 Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

We have omitted this section pursuant to General Instruction H(2) of Form 10-Q.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation filed with the California Secretary of State on April 1, 2010	(1)
3.2	Bylaws of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation as amended through December 8, 2000	(2)
10.1	364 Day Credit Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2025, among Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V., Toyota Financial Services (UK) PLC, Toyota Credit de Puerto Rico Corp., Toyota Credit Canada Inc., Toyota Kreditbank GmbH, and Toyota Finance Australia Limited, as Borrowers, the lenders party thereto, and BNP Paribas, as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Agent and Swing Line Lender, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BofA Securities, Inc., Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Managers, Citibank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agents and Swing Line Lenders, and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as a Syndication Agent.	(3)
10.2	Three Year Credit Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2025, among Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V., Toyota Financial Services (UK) PLC, Toyota Credit de Puerto Rico Corp., Toyota Credit Canada Inc., Toyota Kreditbank GmbH, and Toyota Finance Australia Limited, as Borrowers, the lenders party thereto, and BNP Paribas, as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Agent and Swing Line Lender, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BofA Securities, Inc., Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Managers, Citibank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agents and Swing Line Lenders, and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as a Syndication Agent.	(4)
10.3	Five Year Credit Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2025, among Toyota Motor Credit Corporation, Toyota Motor Finance (Netherlands) B.V., Toyota Financial Services (UK) PLC, Toyota Credit de Puerto Rico Corp., Toyota Credit Canada Inc., Toyota Kreditbank GmbH, and Toyota Finance Australia Limited, as Borrowers, the lenders party thereto, and BNP Paribas, as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Agent and Swing Line Lender, BNP Paribas Securities Corp., BofA Securities, Inc., Citibank, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Book Managers, Citibank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agents and Swing Line Lenders, and MUFG Bank, Ltd., as a Syndication Agent.	(5)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer	Filed Herewith
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer	Filed Herewith
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Furnished Herewith
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350	Furnished Herewith

(1) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1, filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, Commission File Number 1-9961.
(2) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2, filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended December 31, 2000, Commission File Number 1-9961.
(3) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1, filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 18, 2025, Commission File Number 1-9961.
(4) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2, filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 18, 2025, Commission File Number 1-9961.
(5) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3, filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 18, 2025, Commission File Number 1-9961.

Exhibit Number	Description	Method of Filing
101.INS	Inline XBRL instance document	Filed Herewith
101.SCH	Inline XBRL taxonomy extension schema with embedded linkbases document	Filed Herewith
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)	Filed Herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

TOYOTA MOTOR CREDIT CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: February 6, 2026

By /s/ Scott Cooke
Scott Cooke
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 6, 2026

By /s/ Tellis Bethel
Tellis Bethel
Group Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Scott Cooke, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 6, 2026

By /s/ Scott Cooke
Scott Cooke
President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Tellis Bethel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 6, 2026

By /s/ Tellis Bethel
Tellis Bethel
Group Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Scott Cooke, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By /s/ Scott Cooke
Scott Cooke
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

February 6, 2026

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Toyota Motor Credit Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Tellis Bethel, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By /s/ Tellis Bethel
Tellis Bethel
Group Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

February 6, 2026